

The Proposed Changes in  
The Communist Party  
By Robert Minor—P. 6

# Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



2 Star Edition

Vol. XXI, No. 40

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944

Published at 200 West 4th Street, New York 1, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1907

(6 Pages) Price 5 Cents

## Army Lifts Ban on Anti-Nazi Paper

The War Department changed its mind about barring circulation of the German American, sole anti-Nazi German language paper in this country among German war prisoners in the United States, it was announced yesterday.

### Isaacs, Davis Fight 'Met' on Jim Crow Project

By Harry Raymond

City Councilmen Stanley M. Isaacs and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., of Manhattan, warned the City Council yesterday they would not permit any "special interests" to sidetrack the fight to end the Jim Crow policy against Negro tenants in the projected Metropolitan Life Insurance's private housing development known as Stuyvesant Town.

The two councilmen agreed to file their original local law aimed at barring the discrimination, but pointed out they did so in order to make way for passage of the amended version of the bill which would deny tax exemption to housing projects discriminating against tenants because of race, creed or color.

Isaacs assailed Park Commissioner Robert Moses' support of the Metropolitan's Jim Crow plan. He took issue with the Commissioner's statement that, after the war public housing would end, calling it "arbitrary nonsense" and stating the people will demand public housing.

Davis charged Moses and the Metropolitan spokesmen with attempting "political blackmail." This, he said, the Council would not permit.

"They cannot shelve that problem," Davis declared.

**HITS PRESS DISTORTIONS**

Davis also charged that several local newspapers had misconstrued the action of the finance committee of the Council in recommending that the original Stuyvesant bill be filed. The papers, he stated, made it appear that he had given up the fight when all that really happened was the filing of the bill to make way for action on an amended version.

"The public should know that the fight will continue," he declared. He called the position of the Metropolitan "disgraceful."

After minority members protested that the Cohen bill providing for fingerprinting all civil employees was discriminatory and would make it difficult for the city to hire temporary employees in an emergency, the measure was returned to committee for rewriting.

The police investigation required under the terms of the bill, minority members said, might take weeks and thus bar the city from putting on its payroll employees needed in an emergency.

**FINGERPRINTING ISSUE**

The minority did not oppose fingerprinting of the city workers, which is already a routine matter for all applying for regular jobs. They opposed barring temporary workers from taking jobs until after the police investigation of the prints had been completed.

Minority members were joined by Councilman J. A. Phillips, Queens Democrat, who suggested the bill.

(Continued on Page 3)

# U.S. BLASTS FORTIFIED ABBEY; SOVIETS KILL 33,000 NAZIS

## Pepper Rips Dewey On Foreign Policies

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In a scathing indictment on the Senate floor of leading Republican presidential hopefuls, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida described Governor Thomas Dewey of New York as the "coy candidate" who "came out against isolation only when it was ridiculous any longer to embrace it."

## State GOP Beats Soldier Vote Plea

By Mac Gordon

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The Republicans were charged today on the floor of the Assembly with trying to deprive the men and women of the Armed Services of the vote.

The charge was made in the course of one of the longest and most bitter debates the state Assembly has seen in recent years. It centered on a resolution, originally introduced by Assemblyman Sidney Moses, Manhattan Democrat, to memorialize Congress to pass legislation which would provide for Federal control of the soldier vote.

With Republican majority leader Irving M. Ives cracking the whip over the Assemblymen of his party, the memorial to Congress providing for Federal control was defeated, 79 to 55. Every Democrat present voted for it, as did the lone American Labor Party Assemblyman, Eugene J. Zimmerman of Troy. Four Republicans from New York City and John McBain of Albany County, defied their party leadership to vote with the Democrats. The three were John Lemula of Manhattan, and Robert Crews and Lewis Olliffe of Brooklyn. All had been elected to office in 1943 with ALP endorsement.

**GOP DODGES VOTE**

At the same time, the legislature passed, with one dissenting vote, another Moses resolution asking Congress to pass legislation immediately to give the ballot to the armed services, but failing to specify the method.

The debate was characterized by an effort of Republicans to evade a record vote on the specific question of Federal control. It was initiated when Moses moved to discharge the rules committee from further consideration of his resolution. A vote on his motion would have the effect of placing the legislators on record for or against allowing the soldiers to vote through Federal control.

Using a technicality, Republican leaders evaded a direct vote, threw

(Continued on Page 2)

## Challenge GOP on Soldier Vote Issue

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, co-sponsor of the Soldier Vote Bill, said that the administration would be glad to make the federal ballot versus the phony state's rights ballot an issue in the November elections.

Answering a challenge from House Republican leader Joe Martin to make the soldier vote bill an issue, Lucas said:

"The Republicans have already made it an issue. They are the ones who have played politics with this thing from beginning to end. It's obvious by the tactics they have used from beginning to end."

Senate and House conferees prepared to meet on the soldier vote issue Thursday, with little likelihood of a compromise in sight.

After a meeting of the Senate conferees, Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island, who joined with Lucas in sponsoring the soldier vote bill, was asked about reports that the Taft amendment rejected by the Senate would be acceptable as a "compromise."

"It's much too early to talk about compromises," Green said.

House conferees led by Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, were expected to hold out for the state's rights bill branded a "fraud" by the President.

(Continued on Page 3)

## Red Army Smashes 776 Tanks, Guns

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UP).—The 15-day-old battle of the Cherkassy pocket has cost the Germans more than 33,000 men killed, countless thousands of others captured, and 776 tanks and self-propelled guns wrecked, Moscow dispatches revealed tonight.

Inside the area of encirclement the combined armies of Gen. Nikolai P. Vatutin and Ivan S. Konev have, according to Moscow's daily war bulletins, killed 24,000 Germans and wrecked 146 tanks and guns in trimming the pocket from 1,000 square miles to about 100.

Outside the pocket, Moscow dispatches said, Field Marshal Fritz Erich von Manstein, throwing virtually all his available armor into action, has lost 8,800 men killed and 630 tanks and guns knocked out in attempting to open an escape corridor for the remnants of ten trapped German divisions.

Moscow's daily broadcast war bulletin said that in today's fighting the Soviet forces, further tightening the ring, captured several strongly fortified positions, one of which was identified. Outside the pocket the Soviets hurled back fresh German tank and infantry attempts to open an escape corridor for the trapped Germans.

**PUSH TOWARD PSKOV**

The Soviet bulletin announced that the Soviets also advanced on the far northern front. In their southward drive toward Pskov, below Luga they captured more than 40 points. They gained eight miles along the highway to Pskov by taking Gorodets, 14 miles south of Luga, and swept four miles down the Pskov railroad capturing the station of Serebryanka, 14 miles southwest of Luga.

Moscow said that southwest of the pocket, in an area northwest of Zvenigorodka, the German attempt to break into the trap was repelling in pattern and detail the great November battle west of Kiev, where Gen. Vatutin drew the enemy's armor into the forests, destroyed them with anti-tank guns, and then launched his lightning counter-offensive.

Judging from the extraordinarily high losses Manstein has suffered in the past twelve days, Moscow said it was believed he might have engaged the bulk of his armor in an attempt to drive into the pocket. Soviet front dispatches said that the pocket "literally is spouting blood under the blows of our troops" and reported that even should Manstein finally succeed in breaking through the ring "he will find only a region carpeted with tens of thousands of corpses and will find village streets, trenches and gullies choked with bodies."

On the far northern front the Soviet newspaper Red Fleet, organ of the Navy, reported that Gen. Leonid A. Gorov's Leningrad army, moving toward Pskov, was advancing along a narrow channel connecting Lakes Peipus and Pskov and had occupied several capes near Estonia on the east shore.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Allies Capture Isle in Solomons

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Wednesday, Feb. 16 (UP).—American and New Zealand troops occupied the Green Islands north of Bougainville Monday in a quickly executed invasion thrust which completed the long campaign for reconquest of the Solomons Islands.

On the far northern front the Soviet newspaper Red Fleet, organ of the Navy, reported that Gen. Leonid A. Gorov's Leningrad army, moving toward Pskov, was advancing along a narrow channel connecting Lakes Peipus and Pskov and had occupied several capes near Estonia on the east shore.

(Continued on Page 2)

## 'Pacifists' Call Parley Here --- 'Peace Now' Will Be the Line

By Walter Lowenfels

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Ring-leaders of the Peace-with-Hitler movement have decided to call a two-day "Peace Now" gathering in New York on Feb. 26 and 27. The meeting will be held under the cover of a "United Pacific Conference" was decided on at an all-day session of the Peace Strategy Board in the Whittier Hotel here on Monday.

The action was taken on the very day that it was disclosed in New York that patriotic protests had forced the cancellation of a forum on Feb. 20 in the Community Church at which Dr. George W. Hartmann, chairman of "Peace Now," was scheduled to speak.

The Feb. 26-27 conference, which comes just one week after the cancelled Hartmann meeting, will be held at the Labor Temple, 242 East 14th St.

Peace-Now advocates present at the Peace Strategy Board meeting, all of whom are expected to play a leading role at the United Pacific Conference, include:

Frederick J. Libby, secretary, National Council for Prevention of War, of which Mrs. Robert Taft, wife of the Ohio Senator, is national vice-chairman.

A. J. Muste, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and treasurer of the Committee to Oppose Conscription of Women.

Mildred Olmstead, a leader of the Women's International League, and national director of the Committee to Oppose Conscription of Women.

Abraham Kaufman, secretary of the War Resisters League, of which Evans Thomas, brother of "Socialist" Norman Thomas, is chairman. The Libby-Taft-Muste Peace

## Anzio Civilians Evacuated



Loaded with their possessions these Italian civilians are being moved to safety from the beachhead battle line by American trucks. The Yanks with their British allies have won the initiative in that battle after being on the defensive since Feb. 3. An American MP is shown at the right.

## 3 Argentine Gov't Leaders Quit Posts

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 15 (UP).—Three leading members of the government of President Pedro P. Ramirez of Argentina have resigned, it was reported today from Buenos Aires, where a "high state of unrest" was said to exist with troops and police on the alert.

The resignations were reported submitted by Gen. Alberto Gilbert, Foreign Minister; Dr. Gustavo Martinez Zuviria, Minister of Justice, and Col. Enrique P. Godoy, Secretary to the Presidency. The resignation of Col. Emilio Ramirez, head of Buenos Aires police, also was expected.

The impression here is that the reported resignations mark a possible complete reorganization of the Argentine government, with the new alignment tending more to favor the United Nations.

Gilbert is known as one of the more rabid "nationalists" responsible for anti-democratic legislation. Martinez Zuviria, an author of anti-Semitic books, was regarded as one of the strongest pro-Nazis in the Ramirez regime. Godoy apparently had been trying to follow a neutral course between the opposing elements in the Argentine cabinet.

Tension in Buenos Aires was touched off Friday when Gen. Arturo Rawson, co-leader of the June 4 revolution and President for three days before Ramirez assumed power, returned from Rio de Janeiro. He resigned recently after a quarrel with Ramirez and a reprimand from the President.

Rawson was met at the airport by Gen. Elbio Anaya, whom the GOU (Colonel's) clique ousted as Minister of Justice and Education last October. This gave rise to reports that the two most prominent opponents of the government had joined forces.

Troops quartered around the capital were ordered on the alert, as were all Buenos Aires police, including 6,000 plain-clothes men. They were still at their posts today, indicating fears of demonstrations against the government.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Marcantonio Confers With FDR

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After a half-hour conference with the President, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, today reiterated his full support of the President's legislative program.

"My conviction is reaffirmed that enactment of the President's five-point legislative program is the surest way to hasten victory in 1944," Marcantonio said.

He told newspapermen that he had urged the President to take action disapproving a House amendment which would curtail the income of Puerto Rico from production of rum.

Marcantonio also said he thanked the President for his action in opening up mail service between the United States and the liberated portions of Italy.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Bomb, Shell Foe Entrenched In Monastery

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS,

Naples, Feb. 15 (UP).—More than 200 American bombers and scores of guns blasted the Monte Cassino Abbey today, sending Germans pouring like ants out of the old Benedictine Shrine which the enemy had fortified in defiance of every convention. A-36 dive-bombers simultaneously made the third attack of the war on the Rome rail yards.

It appeared to be the biggest Allied aerial day in Italy since Salerno as, with clearing weather, planes roared off from every airfield within range to provide support for the stalemated Cassino and beachhead fronts.

Simultaneously, an Allied headquarters spokesman said flatly that the massive German attempt to break the Fifth Army beachhead below Rome had ended "in a costly failure" for the Nazis.

Four waves of Flying Fortresses and two each of Billy Mitchells and Marauders blasted the Monastery and while their explosive, incendiary and fragmentation bombs still were falling, American guns in the Rapido Valley opened their long-awaited barrage on the Abbey Hill.

**STEP TO SAVE U. S. LIVES**

It was a decisive step to save American lives by ending the bloody battle of Cassino at the earliest possible moment. It was taken only after every effort had been made to force the Germans to respect the religious neutrality of the monastery, the oldest such sanctuary in the world.

The heaviest damage was caused early in the afternoon by two waves of Marauders which dumped many 500-pound bombs squarely on the south-eastern section of the monastery. The eastern wall collapsed as if struck by a gigantic sledge-hammer, throwing huge blocks of white stone high into the air.

A total of 21 enemy planes were shot down during the day for an Allied loss of only one, a cheap cost that had to be paid to maintain today. No American planes were reported lost in the Monte Cassino attacks.

Street fighting for Cassino, where the Americans had been pinned down by German fire directed from the monastery, went into its 13th day with our troops now in possession of about one-third of the battered town.

**FDR DEFENDS  
SHELLING OF ABBEY**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UP).—President Roosevelt today defended the bombing and shelling of the ancient Benedictine Monastery on Monte Cassino in Italy.

He disclosed at his news conference that orders were issued last December to the Allied forces to protect historic monuments as far as possible, but not to the detriment of our forces.

He read orders issued by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, then commanding Allied forces in Italy, on Dec. 29, 1943, which said "we are bound to respect the monuments of an historic nation 'so far as war allows.'"

"If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go."

The President said that the Germans not only had been using the ancient abbey as an observation point from which to direct the blasting of Allied troops moving into Cassino—the Germans actually had artillery in the Abbey.

**Pole Gov't Head  
'Delays' Visit**

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UP).—The Polish Government-in-Exile said today that Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk had postponed his projected visit to Washington because the "present state of affairs" required his presence in London.

## 2285 New Recruits Open Party Campaign

Communists started off their 1944 National Committee meeting in January on the people's tasks in achieving victory in war and peace. It was felt that the attainment of the initial recruiting goal was a powerful rebuke to new attempts of defeatists to revive old worn-out anti-Communist prejudices in a desperate attempt to impede realization of the Tehran agreements and defeat the win-the-war camp in 1944 elections.

Outstanding results of the week were secured by such districts as Illinois, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Washington, Colorado and Montana. Of the smaller districts, Wisconsin and Colorado exceeded theirs by 50 per cent with Western Pennsylvania, Illinois-Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey and Washington running close.

Ohio has already demonstrated the possibilities of large scale recruitment.

(Continued on Page 3)



## Anzio Stalemate

By a Veteran Commander

FIGHTING on the Anzio beachhead seems to have reached a stalemate. West of the town of Aprilia Allied troops have seized a bridge crossing the railroad running down from the north. This should hamper German communications in this sector, although the beachhead here is shallow and the railroad cannot be of major importance because the size of the beachhead is such that a good soldier can walk its entire length in a little more than 24 hours.

### On the War Fronts

An improvement in the weather has permitted the Allied Air Force to enter the fray with a vengeance and this has apparently stopped the Germans who have gone on the defensive in certain sectors. It would appear now that the crisis has blown over, at least for the time being.

In the Cassino sector, we have at last made up our mind to blast the Benedictine monastery on top of the hill where the Germans had organized a powerful defense and observation point. We wonder how many lives our squeamishness has cost us.

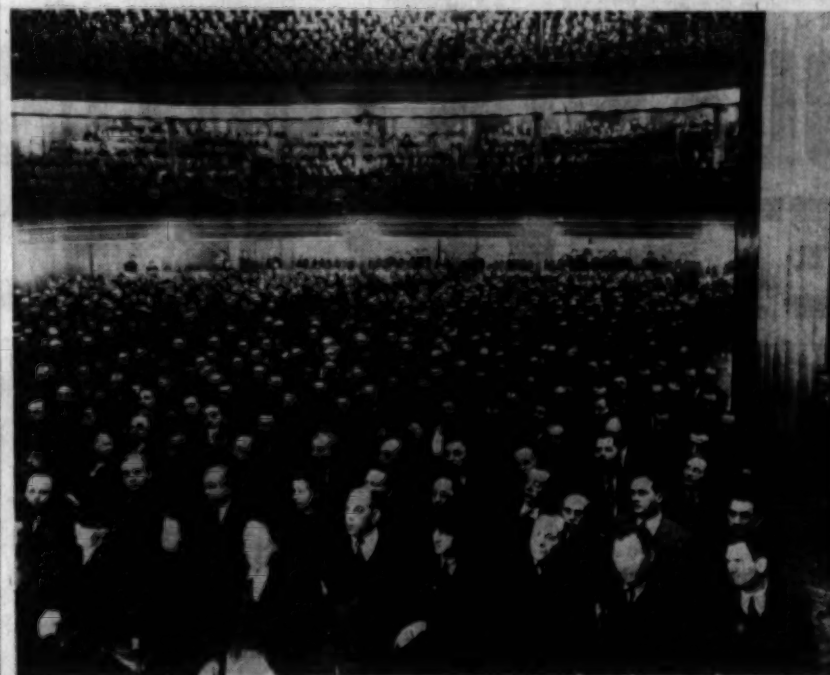
GENERAL GOVOROV'S advance along the northern approaches to the gateway junction of Pakov continues, while west of Novgorod General Mereskov is temporarily holding his hand, seemingly waiting for Govorov to cut the Luga-Pakov railroad somewhere between Plyussa and Stragi Kraany (see yesterday's map). We would give a lot to know the exact thickness of the ice on the inlet between Lakes Peipus and Pakov. This knowledge would give us a hint as to the possibility of Govorov cutting across that inlet in a southwesterly direction to take Pakov in the rear by capturing either Pechora or Isorok and thus also cutting off the German army group around Dno from the Baltic. However, the possibility of such a maneuver depends entirely on the state of the ice, and that state must be pretty crummy, considering the sloppy winter which favors the defense and not the attack, i.e., favors the Germans, not the Russians.

The Korsun trap has been further reduced and it appears that it has changed its "orientation": a few days ago it stretched from northwest to southeast like a laurel leaf. Now the "leaf" seems to have turned to a west-east direction. In spite of the terrific shelling the Germans are getting in the trap, there seem to be quite a lot of them still alive because von Manstein continues to make costly attacks from the outside trying to relieve his trapped Eighth Army. Only yesterday the attempt cost him 73 tanks and 2,000 men killed. He would not spend that much manpower and material if the "rescue" were not worthwhile. Manstein has succeeded in driving a wedge into the Soviet positions, but the ring around the Eighth Army is still some 20 miles thick and this wedge does not present any danger, providing it is not deepened in the next few days. However, the issue should not be considered foregone until the Kremlin cannon boom to announce the liquidation of the contents of the Korsun trap.

Nothing of real importance happened on the other fronts.

# Hundreds of Bombers Pound Invasion Coast

## Furriers Prepare a Lesson in National Unity



Girding for battle with the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, members of the CIO Furriers Joint Council held a standing room only meeting at Manhattan Center. Eighty-five hundred turned out and filled two halls. They're not planning strike, though in the past they've proved they can paralyze the industry. Firm supporters of the war against Hitler, they're standing firm against provocations and insisting on renewal of the agreement which expired yesterday. So far, employers have rejected every union demand. Members Monday night heard Ben Gold, international president, and Irving Potash, manager, report, then voted to take the case first to the New York State Mediation Board, next to the War Labor Board, if necessary. They seek 10 per cent pay raise, job security, health insurance, paid vacations and protection for returning ex-servicemen among other benefits. Evidence is employers are trying to take advantage of the no-strike pledge to crack down on the union. Members are on the alert to prevent it.

## Allied Planes In Mass Attack For Eighth Day

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UP).—Hundreds of U. S. Liberator heavy bombers and medium Marauders teamed with British warplanes in a daylong pulverizing assault today on the Nazi fortifications rimming the invasion coast of northern France.

Roaring across the English Channel for hour after hour, American and British bombers, escorted by fleets of fighters, subjected military targets to a massive attack for the eighth straight day. The targets included the steel and concrete bastions which Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt yesterday assured the German people were "bomb-proof."

Big four-motored Liberators, in their fourth mission against the Pas de Calais area in five days, paced the assault, showering tons of high explosives and fire bombs for more than 40 minutes without opposition from enemy fighters. Moderate flak, however, was encountered.

B-24 Marauders made two series of attacks in the morning and afternoon. More than 200 Marauders, also flying their 11th mission in two weeks, crossed the French coast in one powerful fleet during the morning, and then broke up into approximately a dozen separate formations to deliver running attacks on military objectives with what fliers termed "pulverizing results."

Concurrently with the American medium bomber assaults, RAF Typhoon fighter bombers dived on other targets, returning without encountering enemy planes.

## MORAL LEPERS a la Hearst Peril Nation

Of course, nothing that William Randolph Hearst does in his newspapers can surprise the nation any longer. This BARBARIAN, whom "no decent American would touch with a ten-foot pole" happens however to control a vast press which influences every day millions of decent Americans. And last Monday, Hearst pulled a stunt which is a positive menace to the mental health of millions, and above all, the WAR EFFORT.

It was an editorial, entitled "The Oriental Mind." Alongside of it, Hearst published the photos of three Soviet generals, Ivan Konev, Nicolai Vatutin, and Ivan Bagramyan. The photos, reprinted from the Illustrated London News, were obviously touched up to give the most "oriental" possible appearance.

And the burden of the tale was that "the Russians as a race are in the main as Oriental as the Japanese." They're not rational, they're inscrutable, we can't understand them because their "Oriental" . . . and the point was to suggest that the "possibility that Russia may ultimately JOIN UP with the Japanese."

Hearst has no respect for facts, of course. So facts alone provide no answer to him. That the Russians are racially completely different from the Japanese doesn't bother him. That Konev was born in a small Russian village of Archangel province, that Vatutin is also a Russian, that Bagramyan is an Armenian . . . all these facts are of no use in arguing with Hearst. For he is not interested in facts. He is interested in a last desperate appeal to the most primitive, most backward prejudices, instincts, suspicions of his readers in the hope of preventing the consolidation of Soviet-American friendship.

But suppose these generals were Oriental? So what? Our Chinese allies are Oriental . . . so are the Filipinos who marched alongside of our men in the bloody battle of Bataan. What does the Chinese ambassador in this country think of such stuff?

Or the President of the Philippines, Manuel Queson, now a guest on our shores? How long can the United States permit the continued publication of the Hearst newspapers? By what interpretation of the four freedoms does this sewer-mentally have the right to poison, poison, POISON the people of this country in the midst of a crucial war that will determine the country's whole future?

What can an average Red Armyman, or an average Chinese guerrilla think of this country if the Attorney-General and the FBI hesitate to quarantine ruthlessly the LEPROSY of William Randolph Hearst?

## State GOP Defeats Plea For Soldier Vote Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the resolution back into the Rules Committee, recessed the legislature for a few minutes while the Rules Committee went into session, and reported out an amended resolution which was exactly the same as the Moses resolution except that it eliminated the words "through Federal control."

This reduced the resolution to a pious request that Congress pass legislation to enable the soldiers to vote without specifying the Federal control. The Rankin Bill could also fall into this category. By this parliamentary dodge the Republicans tried to make it appear as if they were interested in getting the vote for the soldiers without putting themselves on record for or against Federal control.

The Rules Committee resolution was immediately amended by minority leader Irwin Steingut to include the words "through Federal control" and the major debate took place on the amendment.

### DEMOCRATS PRESS ISSUE

Democrats, led by Assemblyman Steingut, Irvin Davidson of Manhattan, and Moses argued that:

1.—It is impossible to have ballots distributed from all 48 states and the thousands of counties to the soldiers from each county all over the world. Thus, while there is nothing to prevent the states from distributing their ballots for state and local office as far as possible, Federal control is essential if the bulk of the soldiers are to be able to vote.

2.—The Secretaries of War and Navy have already made it clear that separate state ballots containing all offices cannot be distributed to the millions overseas.

3.—The Republicans are allying themselves with some politicians who would like to institute their system of oppression throughout the nation.

4.—Many states have no provision for soldier voting and their legislatures are not scheduled to meet this year to make the necessary provision.

Several Democratic spokesmen charged that the one issue involved in this controversy was the fear of the Republicans that the soldiers would vote overwhelmingly for the President and therefore don't want them to vote.

Republicans confined their argument to the constitutionality of a Federal vote and to trying to hedge by stating that they were for the Rules Committee resolution because the important thing was to get Congress to pass something.

Majority leader Ives argued both ways. He endorsed the position taken recently by Gov. Dewey in a wire to U. S. Senator Styles Bridges, in which the Governor said that any ballot that "doesn't contain all state and local offices was unconstitutional. At the same time he insisted that all the legislature was interested in was to urge Congress to act quickly on the problem so that the state can adjust its soldier vote law accordingly.

Democrats were quick to point out that the two arguments were actually contradictory. If Ives believed that Federal soldier vote was unconstitutional, they said, then he didn't want any action from Congress. Nevertheless, after defeating the Steingut amendment, the Republicans with many Democratic voting for, adopted the Rules Com-

mittee resolution which asked Congress to take some action on the subject.

Democrats then asked for the discharge from the Rules Committee of an earlier Moses resolution, which calls attention to the Green-Lucas bill, but asks simply that Congress pass legislation to enable the soldiers to vote. Democratic leader Steingut stated that the intent of the resolution was to support the Green-Lucas bill. The Republicans, however, voted with it on the grounds that it doesn't say that.

Among those who spoke for the Federal control amendment were, besides those mentioned, Eulan Jack, Fred Morritt, Leonard Farmstein, Stephen Jarema, Louis Friedman, Ira Holley, Democrats; and John Lamula, Republican from New York City.

New York City Republicans who voted against Federal control included McNeill Mitchell, Hamlet Catenaccio, John H. Brooks, George Archinal, and Albert Molinari. The first three are from Manhattan, Archinal is from Queens and Molinari from Richmond.

## Civil Rights Leader Spurs Bills on FEPC

Immediate action on legislation to set up a permanent FEPC (Fair Employment Practice Committee) at two key points was urged upon all members of the House of Representatives yesterday by George Marshall, chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.

Writing to each member of the House, Mr. Marshall asked that the representative immediately attach his name to Discharge Petition 18 to bring the Marcantonio Bill HR 1732 on to the floor of the House, and that the representative simultaneously work to secure immediate hearings on the Dawson-Scanlon Bill HR 3986 now pending before the House Labor Committee of which Mrs. Mary T. Norton is chairman.

In making public this letter Mr. Marshall pointed out that the FEPC which has rendered the nation great service particularly in this wartime with a critical shortage of manpower, has been under increasing attack from sources placing maintenance of their prejudices above the country's welfare.

"The Marcantonio Bill HR 1732," stated Mr. Marshall, "is in the most advanced legislative position. There are numerous signatures on Petition 18 including those of Reps. Dawson and Scanlon. Marcantonio has agreed to include various provisions from the Dawson-Scanlon bill in his own bill should it get the floor first. All of the Representatives are rightfully working for hearings on the bills before the Labor Committee. This unity behind the campaign for a permanent FEPC will have the support inside and outside of Congress from every individual and organization sincerely working to secure the present and future work of FEPC."

## Nazi Drive Forces Tito From 2 Towns

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UP).—German tanks and motorized units, striking northeast of Zagreb, have captured the large Croatian towns of Koprivnica, astride the Belgrade-Zagreb railroad, and Ludbreg in heavy offensive operations aimed at forcing Yugoslav Partisans from territory along the Hungarian frontier.

Koprivnica is eight miles from the border and 47 miles northeast of the Croatian capital, Ljubljana. It is 12 miles northwest of Koprivnica. Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's daily communique, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, said that fighting still was going on and that the Nazis were suffering "very heavy losses." The war bulletin indicated that the Germans also had seized a number of villages in the same area.

Moscow dispatches said today that Soviet newspapers had published two messages of greeting from Marshal Tito and Ivan Ribar, President of the Yugoslav National Committee for Liberation, to a new Yugoslav unit formed in the Soviet Union to fight on the Soviet-German front.

## New House Drive For 'Equal Rights'

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A new drive on behalf of the so-called equal rights amendment wiping out all social aid legislation for women was launched in the House today.

Rep. Pat Cannon, Florida Democrat, placed on the Speaker's desk a petition to discharge the Judiciary and Rules Committee from further consideration of the amendment and to bring it up on the floor.

Cannon said that the Senate Judiciary Committee has already agreed to let the amendment come up on the floor for debate, and urged the House to take similar action.

The Republican delegation in the House is solid behind the equal rights amendment and this will give it a substantial head start in getting the 218 signatures required on the Cannon petition.

Cannon was supported in brief speeches by almost a dozen Congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats.

Observers here believe that there is now a real danger that the equal rights amendment will be passed at this session of Congress unless the labor element and progressive groups register strong opposition.

## East Side to Honor Red Army

East Side leaders are sponsoring a meeting celebrating the 26th anniversary of the Red Army on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at the Manhattan Plaza, 68 East Fourth St.

The meeting, arranged by the East Side Committee of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be addressed by Captain Sergei Kournakoff, military analyst and author of "Russia's Fighting Forces." Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and Dr. Annette Rubinstein,

## Transport Crew Calls on FDR to Run for 4th Term

Addressing President Roosevelt as "the standard bearer of the American people pursuing a just war and a just cause," the crew of a large American transport enroute for the war zone urged the Commander-in-Chief in a wire to accept the Democratic nomination again this year. Three hundred seamen "of all races, religious beliefs and political affiliations," joined in the telegram to the White House pledging their "complete support" to the nation's war leader.

## Canada Parley Asks Freedom For Colonies

The Council on African Affairs yesterday announced that a resolution for "implementation of the Atlantic Charter in relation to the colonial areas of the world and especially within the British Empire" had been sent to the leaders of all political parties in Canada by a conference of prominent white and Negro church, civic and trade union leaders which met in Toronto recently.

Theme of the conference was "The Atlantic Charter and the Future of Colonial Peoples."

The resolution, unanimously adopted, called upon Canada's political leaders to support the following objectives:

1. The setting of definite dates for the establishment of self-government in each colonial area;
2. Extension of economic aid to the colonies through an international agency;
3. Self-governing dominion status for the British West Indies; and
4. Extension of democratic rights to the people of Africa.

The resolution concluded: "We urge these objectives for Canada's foreign policy in the hope that this Dominion may play its full part in the development of that co-operation of equal and free peoples which is essential to a peaceful world after this war."

Rep. Pat Cannon, Florida Democrat, placed on the Speaker's desk a petition to discharge the Judiciary and Rules Committee from further consideration of the amendment and to bring it up on the floor.

Cannon said that the Senate Judiciary Committee has already agreed to let the amendment come up on the floor for debate, and urged the House to take similar action.

The Republican delegation in the House is solid behind the equal rights amendment and this will give it a substantial head start in getting the 218 signatures required on the Cannon petition.

Cannon was supported in brief speeches by almost a dozen Congressmen, both Republicans and Democrats.

Observers here believe that there is now a real danger that the equal rights amendment will be passed at this session of Congress unless the labor element and progressive groups register strong opposition.

## East Side to Honor Red Army

East Side leaders are sponsoring a meeting celebrating the 26th anniversary of the Red Army on Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at the Manhattan Plaza, 68 East Fourth St.

The meeting, arranged by the East Side Committee of the Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will be addressed by Captain Sergei Kournakoff, military analyst and author of "Russia's Fighting Forces." Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and Dr. Annette Rubinstein,

## School Lunch Aid Urged by Wagner

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau) WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, today introduced a bill to provide for expansion of the school lunch and milk program.

With the program due to expire unless authorized by legislative action, Wagner introduced his bill at the request of the New York City Board of Education and the Joint Committee of Teachers Organizations.

The Wagner bill will provide for an appropriation of \$80,000,000 for the coming fiscal year to be spent under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

At the same time, a House Agriculture Subcommittee headed by Rep. Francis Case of South Dakota, began hearings on the school lunch program.

A disruptive jurisdictional fight seemed in the offing, with John Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, demanding control of the program, while the Department of Agriculture, backed by Wagner and most educational groups, also sought general supervision of the school lunch program.

## 'Italy Needs La Guardia'—Joe Brown

Movie comedian Joe Brown, back from a 47,000-mile tour of the war fronts, declared yesterday conditions of the civilian population in Italy were "extremely bad" and suggested an "aggressive leader" of the type of Mayor LaGuardia was needed.

Brown chatted with the Mayor informally for 15 minutes at City Hall. He told the Mayor he would be the "ideal man" to direct civilian affairs in the Italian war area.

"I can assure you it's no fault of mine," LaGuardia replied with a smile referring to the comedian's suggestion.

Brown presented the Mayor with a cloth he purchased in Tehran.

## 2 Navy Men Honored in New Ship Launchings

(Hingham, Mass., Feb. 15 (UP).—Two Navy enlisted men were honored today when the destroyer escorts Myers and Patton went down the ways at the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard.

"I can assure you it's no fault of mine," LaGuardia replied with a smile referring to the comedian's suggestion.

Brown presented the Mayor with a cloth he purchased in Tehran.

## RWR Sent Over 16 Million In Aid to Soviets in 1943

Officers of Russian War Relief reported to the agency's board of directors yesterday at a meeting in the Bankers' Club of America, 120 Broadway, New York City, that \$16,781,333.74 worth of relief supplies were consigned to the Soviet Union during 1943. A total of \$15,596,000.63 worth was shipped and an additional \$1,185,333.11 worth was in transit at the year's end.

The American people contributed \$7,742,430.25 worth of clothing, seeds, medical supplies and miscellaneous gifts in addition to cash contributions through war chests and the National War Fund, the report stated. A total of \$16,273,392.72 in cash and contributions in kind was received during the year.

Total administrative, promotion and operating costs, including expenses of more than 400 Russian War Relief committees throughout the country, totalled only 4.43 per cent of income, according to an audited financial report submitted to the board of directors. Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, said that overhead costs were believed to be lowest ever achieved by any comparable agency and that Homer S. Fox, executive secretary of the President's War Relief Control Board, with which Russian War Relief is registered, had commended its officers for achieving a low percentage of costs.

Mr. Carter, in submitting the annual operations report of the agency, pointed out that contributions in 1943 were nearly two and a quarter times greater than in the previous year and attributed the increase to a deepening appreciation by the American people of their Soviet allies.

"Russian War Relief has asked Americans in every walk of life to share what they have with a courageous people who have given everything in the fight against our common foe," Carter said. "I believe that the response has been so generous only because the American people recognized the justice of our appeal and sincerely want to foster a better mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries."

Carter said that a recent trip to the Soviet Union confirmed reports that the Russians warmly and sincerely appreciate American aid and are anxious to strengthen friendly relations. He quoted a Soviet official who told him: "Russian War Relief does something that the wonderful material received from Lend-Lease cannot possibly do. Our people look to it as a 'plus,' a message of cheer coming from the hearts of the friendly American people."

## Parley on Anti-Semitism Sets Up Nat'l Committee

By Abraham Chapman The National Conference to Combat Anti-Semitism, convoked by the American Jewish Congress, closed with a banquet in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania on Monday night, and adopted a special resolution of thanks to President Roosevelt for his forthright message on anti-Semitism.

The conference as a whole approved the resolution of the panel on Government, calling upon all political parties in America to include in their 1944 election program specific planks against race hatred and anti-Semitism, and calling upon the Democratic and Republican Parties to mobilize their members for the fight against racism, discrimination and anti-Semitism.

A special resolution was passed by the Conference calling upon the United States Congress to enact the Lynch Bill (H.R. 2328) to bar racist and anti-Semitic matter from the U. S. mails and copies were forwarded to Congressman Burke, chairman of the House Post Office and Post Roads Committee, as well as to all members of this Committee.

SET UP NATIONAL GROUP The Congress set up a National Commission to Combat Anti-Semitism of the American Jewish Congress, to consist of 100 members with representation from all parts of the United States and called upon the newly elected Commission to study the stenographic records of all the panels and to evolve a program of action in the fight against anti-Semitism.

The plan of organization for the new Commission unanimously adopted by the delegates called for cooperation between the new Commission and all organizations, Jewish and non-Jewish, to fight anti-Semitism and all forms of race hatred.

The resolution of the Panel of Labor called upon the American Jewish Congress to cooperate with the AFL and CIO and urging unity and cooperation between the CIO and the AFL in the fight against anti-Semitism and discrimination, was unanimously adopted by the delegates at the closing session.

In addition to resolutions, the closing banquet heard an important address by Malcolm Ross, chairman of the Fair Employment Practice Commission, as well as the historic address of United States Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell, which was reported in yesterday's Daily Worker.

A clear example of the representative character of the consultants and advisors participating in the panels, was the contributions of

Councilman Michael J. Quill and of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione in the Panel on Government.

Judge Nathan D. Perlman, chairman of the Panel on Government, pointed out that Councilman Quill's testimony in Washington in behalf of the Lynch Bill was the most effective.

Washington circles were reported as hopeful, and pleased with what are considered moderate Soviet terms. These make no territorial claims beyond the provisions of the March, 1940 treaty.

Finland to guarantee that German troops now in Finland would not be permitted to escape.

Finland to cede to the Soviet Union the port of Petsamo in the far north and make minor territorial revisions in eastern Karelia.

Washington circles were reported as hopeful, and pleased with what are considered moderate Soviet terms. These make no territorial claims beyond the provisions of the March, 1940 treaty.

Finland to guarantee that German troops now in Finland would not be permitted to escape.

Finland to cede to the Soviet Union the port of Petsamo in the far north and make minor territorial revisions in eastern Karelia.

Washington circles were reported as hopeful, and pleased with what are considered moderate Soviet terms. These make no territorial claims beyond the provisions of the March, 1940 treaty.

Finland to guarantee that German troops now in Finland would not be permitted to escape.

Finland to cede to the Soviet Union the port of Petsamo in the far north and make minor territorial revisions in eastern Karelia.

Washington circles were reported as hopeful, and pleased with what are considered moderate Soviet terms. These make no territorial claims beyond the provisions of the March, 1940 treaty.

Finland to guarantee that German troops now in Finland would not be permitted to escape.

Finland to cede to the Soviet Union the port of Petsamo in the far north and make minor territorial revisions in eastern Karelia.

Washington circles were reported as hopeful, and pleased with what are considered moderate Soviet terms. These make no territorial claims beyond the provisions of the March, 1940 treaty.



If you, or your friend or neighbor is a subscriber to The Worker, and are not getting your paper, please do the following:

- 1.—File a complaint with your local Post Office.
- 2.—Let us know at once by phone or mail.

We want to do everything possible to assure regular delivery of The Worker to your home.

**DO YOUR SHARE**

Conserving paper is one of the things YOU can do to help our nation's war effort.

We can PLAN DISTRIBUTION so as to avoid waste copies—

**IF YOU PLACE A STANDING ORDER AT YOUR FAVORITE NEWSSTAND, FOR YOUR COPY OF THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY.**



# Nail Lie That Fare Rise Can Solve Fund Crisis

## Is PM Trying to Whip Up A Red-Baiting Drive in City?

Like the fellow who gets tipsy from smelling a whiskey bottle's cork, but not quite as innocent, PM this week reeled off on an anti-Communist spree with no other stimulation than a generally constructive notice to faculty members issued by Dr. George N. Shuster, Hunter College president.

Dr. Shuster put professors under blunt notice that any one found guilty of injecting anti-war or racist propaganda into teaching would promptly face charges of misconduct.

The Hunter president in a 600-word message to staff members plainly put any kind of pro-fascist indoctrination on the college blacklist, but he gave PM an ingredient for preparation of an ersatz intoxicant when he included among his bans a taboo on classroom assertions that Russia's system, government or ideology are superior to our own—which is not an issue in our country.

### PM GOES ON SPREE

In a page one display (see reproduction) which virtually knocked the war out of sight, PM played up this reference to the Soviet Union and approvingly advertised it as a ban on "advocating Communism over our system."

Is PM anxious to start a red-baiting drive in this city?

**Hunter College Bans:**

- Racism
- Advocating Communism Over Our System
- Religious Intolerance
- Disloyalty to War Effort

**What Russia Wants**

**Nazis in Italy**

**Put on Defense**

**Red Army Breakthrough Clears N. Russia**

Reproduced above is the PM cover page on Monday which headlined Dr. Shuster's anti-fascist statement to the Hunter College faculty.

## Citizens Union Says Other Cities Tried It; Failed

The assertions of a committee of big bankers, realty corporations and industrialists, known as "The Committee of Fifteen," that a 10-cent subway fare will automatically increase revenues and solve transit financial problems was nailed as untrue yesterday in a report issued by the Citizens Union.

Pointing to the experience of other cities the Citizens Union declared: "Baltimore for many years had a paying transportation system. In 1930 fares were increased. Almost immediately the system lost nearly 50 per cent of its traffic. Five years later, after a receivership and reorganization of capital structure, fares were reduced and earnings began to improve.

"In Los Angeles an increase of fare from five to seven cents was followed within five years by a 40 per cent loss in traffic, turning a former profit of a million dollars a year into a deficit.

"The list of cities which have not found it possible to make ends meet on their transportation systems by the simple expedient of raising the fare is a long one, including Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Denver, Cleveland, Baltimore, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Houston, Seattle, Rochester, Louisville, San Francisco, New Orleans and Indianapolis. The reasons for this condition are simple and well-understood. They were operative in New York City before the war, and they will operate with increasing force after the war.

"Meanwhile, one effect of a higher fare is likely to be an immediate loss of a good part of the subway's most profitable traffic—the short haul traffic," the Citizens Union said. "This traffic is profitable at the present five-cent fare.

"The short rider includes the commuter and other non-residents who are sometimes 'superficially' criticized for 'cheating the city by riding at a five-cent fare.' A majority of non-residents are short-haul passengers, many of them using the lines in off-peak hours—in other words, almost pure velvet for the system.

"On the question of whether the subway rider pays for his ride, it should be borne in mind that the subways have always earned more than the cost of operation," the report stated. "The deficits which loom so large in discussions of the subject are figures which are arrived at by charging the cost of construction to the subway rider. If the cost of constructing the Hudson River and East River bridges and the various parkways were set up as a charge against motor traffic, it might similarly be shown that the automobile user is getting something for nothing.

"The building of the subways created districts and neighborhoods in central Manhattan more valuable. If a proper financial policy had been adopted at the outset, the Citizens Union declares, "a substantial part of the cost would have been assessed against the property benefited. Capital charges against the subways would thereby have been reduced to fair and reasonable proportions. The IRT and BMT divisions would now be showing a substantial profit, and the IND system, built during an era of high costs, would be much nearer to making ends meet.

"So far as the small home-owner is concerned," says the report, "the possible slight reduction in his assessment would be more than swamped by the increase in the cost of traveling to and from work. For a single worker the increased cost would be some \$25 a year. For a family of four using the subways 20 times a week—a modest estimate—the additional cost would be over \$50 a year."

## City May Expand Its Vet Vocational Plan

Three hundred disabled veterans are now enrolled in special vocational classes set up by the Board of Education, it was revealed yesterday by George F. Pigott, associate superintendent of schools and head of the vocational division.

The new program is part of a plan for vocational rehabilitation of disabled service men and women started by the education board in cooperation with the Veterans Administration, Selective Service and other interested agencies.

The new program will consist of two divisions when fully developed. Mr. Pigott said. The first will cover veterans who have suffered disabilities of 10 per cent or more and who are under the Veterans Administration care. The second will embrace veterans with minor disabilities and for whom Selective Service authorities are responsible in the matter of job placement.

Up until now, the education board assigned discharged men in need of vocational training to War Industries Training Program classes but with the increase in disability discharges, provision has been made to care for 5,000 men at any time, with the expectation that this number may be raised as high as 10,000, the associate superintendent revealed.

Seriously disabled vets coming under the care of the Veterans Administration are entitled to apply for four years of training at any school of their choice. Mr. Pigott asserted, and they may apply for this training at any time until two years after the end of the war.

Under the present plan, special schools with no more than 10 students to each instructor, will be set aside for veterans' use. An all-year program will be provided with instruction offered for eight hours a day, six days a week. Teachers trained for rehabilitation work will be assigned, and necessary medical, nursing and guiding service also will be offered.

The present program will be housed at the following schools: The Aviation Trades Center, Third Ave., and Pacific St., Brooklyn; the Radio and Maritime Trades Center, 45 Livingston St., Manhattan; and the S. S. Brooklyn, an old ferry boat converted for use as a training center and now moored at Pier 32, East River.

## 2,285 New Recruits Open C. P. Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

crutling by securing 952 new members in its nine week campaign which has now been extended to Washington's birthday by which date they expect to enroll 1,200.

New York State fell behind in the running only achieving 50 per cent of its goal by recruiting 528 out of a preliminary quota of 1,000.

Suggested goals and achievements for the opening week of the recruiting campaign were:

District	Goal	Achieved
New York	1000	528
Ohio	200	197
Western Penna.	100	141
Eastern Penna.	150	150
New England	150	151
Michigan	80	80
Illinois-Indiana	250	321
Minnesota	35	35
Seattle	60	100
California	250	200
Maryland	60	61
Connecticut	35	40
Wisconsin	45	72
Missouri	20	16
Louisiana	10	8
Florida	8	6
Colorado	10	17
Montana	5	16
Nebraska	5	2
Utah	5	8

2285

## Rebuilding Men At Camp LaGuardia

By Eugene Gordon

Several hundred elderly men, many with a leg or an arm missing or with a heart ailment, left relief rolls for pay rolls during past months. Other men, not yet having made the change-over from dependents to independents, are on the way.

This "miracle" is taking place at Camp LaGuardia, in Orange County, near Goshen, upstate. Camp LaGuardia is another of the Department of Welfare's progressive features—coming to light under the extraordinary conditions of our anti-fascist war.

Those men, during the vegetable season just ended, earned \$60.000 quarts of green beans, wax beans, beet greens, carrots, spinach, tomatoes and tomato puree. All these vegetable products were raised on the city's farm at Camp LaGuardia. And raised by men recruited, one might say, from the sidewalks of New York.

Something like 100,000 persons eat these city-raised vegetables—men, women and children in such city institutions as hospitals and public schools. The shortage of canned goods on grocery shelves is thereby relieved. Better—and more important—the men are turned into self-confident, self-respecting and useful citizens.

### ESSENTIAL WORKERS

For the men at Camp LaGuardia have become more than just farmers. Nearly 1,000, since Pearl Harbor, are now essential workers in war industries. The farm recruits, in other words, are given technical training along with their farm training. Thus the farm is not an end-in-itself but a means to an end—a means of helping physically handicapped elderly men to get and to hold jobs in industries now and later.

There is, indeed, nothing miraculous about the changes now taking place among the aged, the infirm, the physically handicapped—the "unemployables" in other words. What has happened is that the city's Department of Welfare, having disposed of its heavy case-load by sending most of its clients into the armed service, has time now to do the kinds of experimenting it couldn't do before.

The school lunch program, for instance, is no miracle; it is, however, a socially necessary project. Fathers in the Army or Navy or the Air Corps, and mothers in war plants—here is a situation made to order for proving the need of such projects at all times. Especially for the period immediately following this war.

The city's school lunch department now feeds 50,000 children every day. This program takes care not only of the children whose mothers can't get home to feed them at lunch time; it provides especially for children in relief families and for children who have no money with which to buy lunches. Parents have only to make arrangements with the Department of Welfare. Now take the matter of foster homes for children.

The number of children needing foster homes has fallen from 23,000 to 16,000, the reason being that relatives, because of war jobs or other favorable circumstances, have been able to take in youngsters from broken homes. The problem is not, therefore, one of

## Isaacs, Davis Fight 'Met' on Jim Crow Project

(Continued from Page 1)

be amended to permit a 15-day period of employment while the police investigation is being made.

The Council again adopted and sent to the Board of Estimate a bill increasing the pay of probationary patrolmen of the Police Department from \$1,200 to \$2,000. The Board had earlier vetoed the measure and sent it back to the Council. The matter is now back in the hands of the Board of Estimate again.

The Council scheduled a series of committee meetings for next Friday and will meet in its next full session on Tuesday, Feb. 29.

### JACK TO PRESS FIGHT IN ASSEMBLY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Assemblyman Hulan Jack, Harlem Democratic-ALP legislator, intends to call up his bill amending the housing redevelopment law to prohibit discrimination in selection of tenants for housing projects receiving public aid next Monday night.

The bill, aimed at the Stuyvesant Town project planned by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is now in the Assembly Insurance Committee, which refuses to act favorably upon it. The committee, like the legislature, is Republican-controlled.

Meanwhile Assemblyman William T. Andrews, Harlem Democrat, also threw into the hopper today two bills which would do the same thing that the Jack bill aims to do. Both measures provide that all tax, and other, privileges shall be cancelled if discrimination is practiced. Andrews also provides for penalties for those that discriminate in such projects.

## GOP Victory Threat to War, Truman Warns

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 15.—A Republican victory at the polls in 1944 would result in hampering the war and imperiling the peace, Senator Harry S. Truman declared here at a Jackson Day dinner.

Senator Truman leveled a stinging rebuke at the harping disruptive criticisms coming from the Republican Party.

"The administration has not taken the position of hiding mistakes but its policy has been to bring them out into the open so that they can be speedily corrected. This has led some leaders of the Republican Party to gain a special advantage to themselves by harping on mistakes and errors we ourselves have brought to light."

Senator Truman, who is head of the Senate Investigating Committee bearing his name, went on to say: "It requires no demonstration to tell that a Democratic defeat at the polls this year would hamper, delay and confuse the conduct of the war, and perhaps imperil the peace."

## AYD College Miss Gives Lesson in Alertness to Dewey Budget Cutters

Jewel Lubin, pretty, brunette junior at CCNY, got her first experience in Albany politics this week and many young and old stand-patters got a lesson on what's on the minds of New York's war-minded youth.

Miss Lubin told the open hearing on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's budget on Wednesday that she spoke for 5,000 in the American Youth for Democracy who are against the \$7,500,000 cut to state aid to education.

Proud to be the delegate of the only youth organization represented at the hearing, Miss Lubin pointed out what everyone seems to admit except the governor that cuts in education created conditions in which juvenile delinquency flourishes.

The American Youth for Democracy after making a survey in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood, she said, found that the best solution to delinquency was more playgrounds, child care centers, and after school activity.

The young delegate held her own against an experienced heckler who

repeatedly interrupted her to say to the proposed cut in education was not a "cut" but a "reduction." Miss Lubin answered to the point: a cut by any other name is just the same.

### EVENING SESSIONS

Especially hard hit by the cut, she explained, would be the evening sessions which boys and girls working in industry during the day, now attend. If these evening sessions are eliminated, education for thousands would come to a standstill.

She stressed the need to open the doors for retraining and rehabilitation of returning servicemen. The present budget makes no financial provision for this.

This problem is very close to the AYD delegate whose boy friends, brother-in-law and many other friends are in the army.

"I was frightened," she said yesterday looking back at her experience, "before I got started but once I got set I was very much at ease. You learn to use fire with fire. I had something important to say and I

was determined to make them listen to me."

More women should be seen in Albany, she maintained because on her visits to several legislators she found that they were surprised to find a woman participating in politics.

"I'm going back to Albany, of course, but next time I hope there will be more of us."

A statement by the New York State AYD rejects the proposed cuts because "never has there been a greater need for better educational facilities and closer personal attention to young people."

Every authority is agreed that our public school system is the key to halting the increase in delinquency, the AYD declares.

**J. J. MORRIS, Inc.**  
Funeral Directors for the IWO  
Plots in all Cemeteries.  
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs.  
296 Butler Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.  
Day Phone 5-1273 Night 01-2-1273-4

## Penna. Opens Trial Of KKK Leaders

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15 (UP).—Imperial Wizard James A. Colescott of Atlanta, Ga., and four other Ku Klux Klan leaders went on trial today on a charge of conspiracy in connection with attempts to revive the Klan here in 1941.

Besides Colescott, the defendants were Samuel G. Stauch of Philadelphia, Imperial Klansman; Frank S. Pitt, Philadelphia, State Organizer; John V. Waite, Philadelphia, Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Klansman; and Walter H. Klinking Pittsburgh, local officer.

The Commonwealth charged that the KKK, camouflaged as the "Key-stone Patriotic Society," held a meeting here in 1941 and conspired to mislead the public.

### CORRECTION

In the answers to questions in Thursday's Daily Worker two typographical errors in a crucial sentence distorted its meaning. The correct text was:

"I am quite sure that it was meant by the Marxist Stalin, as well as by the non-Marxist heads of the two great capitalist states, when they said they believe it will be a peace 'for many generations.'"

### Soviet Songs are Official on KEYNOTE RECORDS

Close to \$5,000 worth of war bonds were sold for cash right at the meeting in response to an appeal made by Billie Morris, young Merchant Marine seaman who lost both legs when his ship was torpedoed while delivering war materials to our fighting Soviet ally.

Telegrams were sent from the meeting to President Roosevelt urging the cancellation of the deportation order against Mrs. Ralusa Browder, and to the Massachusetts Senators and Congressmen, urging that they vote for a Federal Soldiers' Vote Bill.

**THE MUSIC ROOM**  
133 W. 44th St. N. Y. C.  
Open Evenings 10-11:30 P.M.  
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

## BUSINESS-PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

<b>Army and Navy</b> FULL LINE of leather or sheepskin coats, windbreakers, riding outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-2912. HUDSON, 160 Third Ave.	<b>Laundries</b> U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 9 Christopher St. W. A. 9-2724. Efficient, reasonable, reliable.	<b>Physicians</b> DR. CHERNOFF, 225 Second Ave. 10 A.M. - 1:30 P.M. Sun. 11-2 P.M. Tel. GR. 1-1821. DR. MARSH, 197 E. 17th St. near Union Sq. 10-11 A.M. Sun. 11-12 P.M. Tel. 2-2615.
<b>Beauty Parlors</b> LOOK YOUNGER. Make Beautiful. For Permanent Waves. GR. 5-2912. HUDSON, 160 Third Ave.	<b>Meeting Rooms and Studios for Rent</b> PLAN YOUR MEETINGS and parties to attractive club rooms of Lodge 660, IWO, 11 Fifth Ave. GR. 7-2072.	<b>Records—Music</b> A "MUST" ALBUM Earl Robinson's Song for Americans. Also Lincoln, Joe Hill, Woody Guthrie, The Gray Gull, John Henry, Jesse James. <b>Berliner's Music Shop</b> 124 Fourth Ave. Cor. 14th St. Free Delivery Tel. GR. 4-5226 OPEN EVENINGS to 11:30
<b>Dentists</b> <b>Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF</b> Surgeon Dentist 147 FOURTH AVE., cor. 14th St. Formerly at 28 Fifth Ave. Phone: AL. 4-3916	<b>Men's Wear</b> NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing, 51 Houston St. near Orchard, N.Y.C. Custom-tailored.	<b>Restaurants</b> <b>heat-wave</b> For a Friendly Atmosphere When You Come to Harlem. Dining • Dancing FRIDAY NIGHTS AVAILABLE TO CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS <b>LOUIE METCALF &amp; His Orchestra</b>
<b>Electrolysis</b> I'M ACTUALLY RID OF ALL UGLY HAIR FOREVER! Here, experts remove unwanted hair permanently from your face, arms, legs or body—AT VERY LOW COST! A physician in attendance. Strictly private. Also featuring HELLFIRE and MISTLETOE. Save lots of time and money! Men also treated. Free consultation. <b>ELTROPOLYSIS</b> 137 W. 11th St. Tel. ME 8-2618 Suits 11:30-2 • next to Saks 54th St.	<b>Moving and Storage</b> <b>Lexington Storage</b> 202-10 W. 89th St. • TE. 4-1375 SPECIAL RATES FOR POOL CAR SHIPMENTS TO— California, Portland, Seattle, Denver and States of Arizona, New Mexico, Wyoming and Texas. Modern warehouse. Private rooms. Inspection invited. Local moving. Full part loads to/from Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Atlanta, Washington, St. Louis and Florida. Attractive rates. Insured. Free estimates. No obligation. J. BARTINI, Ltd. Long Distance Moving, Storage, Reasonable Rates. LEBIGH 4-2225. FRANK GIAMARTI, Express and moving. 18 E. 10th St. near Third Ave. Tel. GR. 1-3217.	<b>Russian Skazka</b> Soviet-American Recordings Dinner • Tea Late hours • 24 hours 17 BROAD ST. CH. 3-9124 117 to Christopher St. 1ND. 10 W. 4th St.
<b>Ugly Hair Removed Forever</b> By a foremost expert Electrolysis, recommended by leading obstetricians—strictly sterilized and hygienic by R.E. J. & S. R. R. R. Perfect results guaranteed. Safe privacy. Men also treated. <b>RELLA GALKY, R.N.</b> 115 Fifth Avenue 883 West 27th Street Tel. GR. 7-4449	<b>Opticians - Optometrists</b> <b>OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIAN Associated Optometrists</b> 282 West 24th St. at Seventh Ave. Tel. ME 4-3252 • Daily 9 A.M. - 7:30 P.M. <b>J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist</b> <b>OFFICIAL IWO OPTICIAN UNION Sq. OPTICAL</b> 147 FOURTH AVE. 13th & 14th Sts. Eyes Examined BY OCULIST BY OCULIST 1802 UNION SQUARE Phone: GR. 7-5353 N. SHAFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors	<b>Little Vienna Restaurant</b> 38 West 42nd Street, 6th, 8th and 9th Ave. Lunch 50c • Dinner 50c Lunch 50c • Dinner 50c PARTY SPECIALTY MUSIC Tel. LO. 2-7472 • Open Sundays HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
<b>Furniture</b> SAVE TIME - SAVE MONEY Large Selection of Guaranteed FURNITURE Budget Plan—Cash Prices <b>ROSEWOOD FURNITURE CO.</b> 148 E. 125th St. bet. Len. & 3rd Ave. Tel. LE. 4-3980 OPEN TO 9 P.M. - FRIDAY TO 4 P.M.	<b>Insurance</b> <b>LEON BENOFF, 251 E. 12th St., N. Y. City.</b> Auto, Burglary, Liability, Compensation, etc. Tel. ME 5-0261. <b>CARL BROOKLYN</b> Every kind of insurance. Room 204, 729 Broadway. GR. 5-2251.	<b>Jade Mountain Restaurant</b> Quality Chinese Food 197 Second Ave. bet. 12 & 13 Sts. GR. 7-3444
<b>Official IWO Brooklyn Optician</b> <b>UNITY OPTICAL CO.</b> 132 Flatbush Ave. near Atlantic Ave. <b>ELI ROSS, Optometrist</b> Tel. ME 4-3158 • Daily 9 A.M. - 5 P.M. Saturday 9 A.M. - 3 P.M.	<b>DINE OUT</b> <b>BLUE SEA</b> SEA FOOD & RESTAURANT "Sea Food at its Best" 119 Third Ave., cor. 14th St. • WINE & LIQUORS • FISH POOD BAR AND GRILL, 27 E. 12th St. cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks. MEMBER'S CAFETERIA, 126 Atlantic Ave. Breads, Delicacies food, congenial atmosphere.	<b>Typewriters-Mimeos</b> ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Altshuler & Co. 523 Broadway. AL. 4-4222.



## 'Times' Gives Line To Enemies of WLB

The New York Times, which has been inching forward in attacks on the administration's wage program and labor's efforts to make it work, yesterday moved its big guns into position for what looks like an offensive.

When the Times starts something in the dull columns of its editorial pages, it's apt to pop out at you later from congressional halls, from home town papers and from any individual employer with whom you happen to be bargaining collectively, so it's worth taking a look at the line-up.

### Hit Censorship Of Election in ILG Local 23

The administration of Skirmak, Local 23, ILGWU is attempting to censor opposition campaign literature and to prevent a free election, a leaflet issued by Rank and File of the union charged yesterday.

"At our last membership meeting the administration put through a resolution seeking to prevent individuals and groups from issuing leaflets unless O.K'd by the administration," says the Rank and File. "Isn't this a type of censorship? Isn't this an attempt to prevent free, fair and democratic elections? This is in violation of our own International constitution."

Enforcement of the agreement, the need of uniform piece rates, time and one half for overtime work, 35 hours weekly and organization of the unorganized, are the basic economic proposals put forward by the Rank and File.

This goal cannot be reached, however, asserts the Rank and File, unless all the skirtmakers in the union are mobilized, with "all capable and constructive elements" drawn into the union's life.

Such a structure, it might be added, falls directly in line with the proposals of the anti-labor Smith Committee which wants to do away with the WLB altogether. It is precisely the tri-partite character of the board that gives it its ability to decide wage questions.

How directly the Times recommendations dovetail with Smith Committee proposals becomes evident when the newspaper's editorial of Monday is examined. All most two columns were devoted first to combating the joint CIO and AFL charge of a 42.5 per cent rise in living costs, then to a head-on attack on functions of the WLB.

In that editorial, the Times placed five demands: (1) that take-home, not hourly rates, be used to determine whether raises should be given; (2) that no further inequalities be eliminated; (3) that no attempt be made to keep wages "completely abreast" of the rise in living costs, except in the case of the lowest-paid workers; (4) sub-standard wages must be "precisely defined" (limiting raises); (5) no revision of the Little Steel formula.

NO ADJUSTMENTS

Add it all together and it spells stripping the WLB of its power to adjust wage matters. And that's the sum and substance, too, of the Smith Committee recommendations.

These two flank movements against the WLB don't come out of thin air. They're unleashed at a time when all sections of labor are pressing for upward revision of the Little Steel formula and for bona fide stabilization. They're geared to take advantage of the fact that although CIO and AFL go together on their wage cost survey they never went jointly before the country to win support for their position. By the same token, united action by labor nationally and in the communities shows the way to victory on the wage issue.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Heading the Rank and File ticket in Dressmakers Local 89, Frances Ribaud, opposing Luigi Antonini for the post of general secretary, ended her campaign yesterday with a confidence that thousands of dress workers will back her in today's balloting.

Her candidacy has become the expression of protest from thousands who are fed up with the one-man rule of Mr. Antonini.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

## Dressmakers Local 22 Ballots Tomorrow

### Union-Busting Group Opens Drive in Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 15 (FP).—The union-busting Christian American Association moved into Arkansas to circulate petitions for an anti-union right-to-work amendment to the state constitution.

First public notice of the campaign appeared in the Arkansas Gazette Sunday, Feb. 6, in a half-page ad headed "What YOU Can Do to End Discriminatory Labor Practices in Arkansas."

Illustrated with the smiling face of an aviator, a soldier and a sailor, the ad proclaimed in bold type:

"If you believe in true democracy—if you wish to GUARANTEE these fighting sons and daughters of yours and ours an equal opportunity to earn when they return—the RIGHT TO WORK regardless of membership in some labor union, or lack of it."

"WRITE OR WIRE NOW—TODAY and advise of your desire to join 50,000 other patriotic Arkansians in a petition to place the Freedom to Work Amendment to our State Constitution on the ballot at the next general election in November."

Such a structure, it might be added, falls directly in line with the proposals of the anti-labor Smith Committee which wants to do away with the WLB altogether. It is precisely the tri-partite character of the board that gives it its ability to decide wage questions.

How directly the Times recommendations dovetail with Smith Committee proposals becomes evident when the newspaper's editorial of Monday is examined. All most two columns were devoted first to combating the joint CIO and AFL charge of a 42.5 per cent rise in living costs, then to a head-on attack on functions of the WLB.

In that editorial, the Times placed five demands: (1) that take-home, not hourly rates, be used to determine whether raises should be given; (2) that no further inequalities be eliminated; (3) that no attempt be made to keep wages "completely abreast" of the rise in living costs, except in the case of the lowest-paid workers; (4) sub-standard wages must be "precisely defined" (limiting raises); (5) no revision of the Little Steel formula.

NO ADJUSTMENTS

Add it all together and it spells stripping the WLB of its power to adjust wage matters. And that's the sum and substance, too, of the Smith Committee recommendations.

These two flank movements against the WLB don't come out of thin air. They're unleashed at a time when all sections of labor are pressing for upward revision of the Little Steel formula and for bona fide stabilization. They're geared to take advantage of the fact that although CIO and AFL go together on their wage cost survey they never went jointly before the country to win support for their position. By the same token, united action by labor nationally and in the communities shows the way to victory on the wage issue.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

In issuing voting instructions, the Rank and File called for: first, a cross in the top circle for the entire ticket of the Rank and File, then a cross beside the name of Mrs. Ribaud, whose name the administration chose to put in a third column.

Others on the Rank and File ticket are: for president of the executive board, Joseph Costa; for convention delegates, Rose Esposito, Edward Gennaro, Frank Milazzo, Frances Ribaud and Anthony Santonocito. For executive board of the main branch, Frank Milazzo, Rose Esposito and Eugene Mello. For district council, pressers branch, Gennaro La Pietra and Jack Trapp. For executive board, pressers, Philip E. Biondo.

### Dressmakers, Rank and File Leaders



A group of Rank and File candidates of Dressmakers Local 22, some of the 29 on its ticket, among which are five Negroes and many veteran builders of the union of two or more decades. Local balloting will take place from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. Left to right, standing, Abraham Shickel, Sonia Chalkin, Samuel Haber, Mildred Peters, Alex Kohn, Catherine Moreland, and Herman Migdal; seated, Isidore Weisberg, Mabel Brown, Fannie Goss, Bertha Edgcomb, and Meyer Weiss.

## Couturiers Draw a Democratic Pattern--Dubinsky Doesn't Like Style

Skilled dressmakers who fashion the chic garments Park Avenue buys at \$100 and \$200 a throw are trying to tailor-make themselves a democratic union, but David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has his feet planted squarely in the middle of the pattern and they haven't yet been able to cut around them.

Like Gaul, the union to which these most talented of all dressmakers belong, is divided into three parts. Its membership of 1,500, who make the ritzy garments sold at Bergdorf-Goodman, Stein & Blaine, Henri Bendel, Milgrim's and the like, are split three ways by what appears international fiat and as a result the full membership never has a chance to express itself jointly on any matters.

These technical questions and the even more substantial complaint that under the artificial divisions enforced in the three-way split, a bona fide election is impossible, have been put before Dubinsky and the international office but so far no relief has been forthcoming to change the situation.



## Richard Dyer-Bennet Prepares For His Town Hall Concert

Richard Dyer-Bennet whose voice has been heard at dozens of trade union meetings and parties from coast to coast singing songs of the working people of five countries, is giving a one-man concert at Town Hall on Saturday evening, March 4.

Dyer-Bennet who has been singing ballads for 12 years, has sung them for trade unionists all over the United States, as well as for the miners of Wales, in the factories of Scotland, and in the union halls of Sweden and Norway.

He sings the songs which have been handed down from father to son for hundreds of years, many of which never have been printed.

Dick is slim, blond, boyish and 30. Born in England of parentage which merit him listing in Burke's Peerage, Dick's heart and interest lie with the plain people. He came to America at an early age and after winning a tennis championship while at the University of California, decided to devote his life to the study of folk songs. With borrowed money, he caught a tramp steamer for Europe where he immediately sought out the master folk-singer, Sven Scholander in Sweden. Scholander liked Dick and selected him to continue the tradition of one-man in each generation singing the songs of the people to the people.

After his schooling with Scholander, Dick spent five years improving his lyric tenor. Then, once again back in the United States, he was hired for a two-week stay at Village Vanguard. That was two years ago—he has been there ever since.

Dick has sung at Madison Square Garden at a Transport Workers Union rally, at small union meetings and will shortly be heard in the "Road to Victory," the annual show of the International Workers Order, on March 18 and 19 at the Hunter College Auditorium.

### Recording for Russian War Relief

Russian War Relief has commissioned Dyer-Bennet to record his singing "Who Enters Russia By the Sword" and a brand new song, as yet unnamed about RWR's kit campaign. Also, as an aid to the kit campaign, Dick is recording four children's songs based on Russian folk poetry and set to music by Sam Morganstern which will be incorporated in an album, 30,000 copies of which will receive national distribution. The record containing the "Who Enters Russia By the Sword," which was sung by Dick over the March of Time recently, and the kit song, will be used at Russian

### War Relief meetings from coast to coast.

Dyer-Bennet's concert at Town Hall will be held under the management of Ted Zittel, well-known New York labor press agent and should be of tremendous interest to trade unionists who have heard Dick at meetings and at the Village Vanguard.

### Piscator Committee Combats Intolerance

At the open meeting held a few days ago which Ervin Piscator, the famous director of the Studio Theater of the New School, sponsored to combat intolerance and hoodlumism, a citizens' committee was organized. This committee will hold its first meeting in the theatre of the New School at 96 West 12th Street, Wednesday night, Feb. 16, at nine o'clock and several persons of prominence will speak. To this meeting the public is invited. Mr. Piscator has postponed other of his plans, and has responded to the requests for the revival of "Nathan the Wise" for two weeks beginning Feb. 21 as a contribution to the campaign.

## Siege Didn't Stop Music In Leningrad

LENNINGRAD, (UP). — For three months Shostakovich's Seventh Leningrad Symphony couldn't be performed in the city of its inspiration because the only orchestra left in the besieged metropolis had no scorekeeper for transcribing notes and no needs for oboes.

The score was received by plane in May, 1942, but it was not presented until Aug. 9. Throughout the rehearsal and performance the Germans shelled the town, and rehearsals often were interrupted while the musicians took shelter.

Leningrad had music by its last remaining orchestra, conducted by Karl Eliasberg, throughout the 30 months of the siege with the exception of three weeks in the winter of 1942 when the musicians were to weak from lack of food.

Neither bombs nor shells could stop a scheduled performance. During a concert Oct. 28, 1941, when the orchestra played a special broadcast of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony for London, the city was alerted by a German air raid that continued throughout the night.

The concert started at 11 P. M. bombs fell all around the radio station, Eliasberg said, and although the building escaped a direct hit the bombs smashed all the windows and knocked plaster from the walls.

Two musicians were wounded in the raid, one in the neck and the other in the leg, but the symphony performed on schedule.

The symphony contained 75 people when the siege began, all of whom were described by Eliasberg as "old men." They formed their own ARP brigades and worked in relays on the city's fortifications while their comrades carried on with their music.

By the spring of 1942 the orchestra had suffered so many casualties that it couldn't continue with its concerts. The Red Army, however, withdrew 23 men from front-line duty and assigned them to the orchestra so the besieged city could continue to have music.



NORMAN CORWIN

## Norman Corwin to Have New Important Series on Columbia

Norman Corwin, master of the unexpected and the unprecedented in radio dramas, returns to the Columbia Broadcasting System on March 7, as the producer, director and for the most part author of a new Tuesday series, "Columbia Presents Corwin."

Corwin will have a free hand in producing his new programs, without restriction on either subject matter or technique for the broadcasts. The series will comprise many diverse and new types of radio programs — documentary dramas, fantasies, radio cantatas, musical comedies, satires, monologues, original plays and literary rhapsodies. A number of top-ranking stage, screen and radio stars will appear in these broadcasts, such as Charles Laughton, Robert Young, Orson Welles, Minerva Pious and Everett Sloane.

First four programs of the "Columbia Presents Corwin" series are: **A Squire on Film Industry** — "Movie Primer," by Norman Corwin. This program, a companion piece to Corwin's already famous "Radio Primer," is a satire on the film industry, based on material gathered by the author during his year in Hollywood, from which he has just returned to New York.

March 14 — "The Long Name None Could Spell," by Corwin, is a dramatic poem paying tribute to the indomitable courage of Czechoslovakia.

March 21 — "The Lonesome Train," by Earl Robinson and Millard Lampell. This is a radio cantata with the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln serving as the inspiration for a sensitive work that expresses the immortality of the Great Emancipator's principles.

March 28 — "Savage Encounter," by Corwin, a radio drama, deals with a fier with balls out over an unexplored South Pacific island. To the natives, the pilot from civilization is a savage. Thence the drama takes an absorbing turn. This broadcast is to be dedicated to Eric Sevareid, CBS war correspondent, who was forced down in the jungles of Burma and spent a month there.

Other programs to follow in the series will include a trilogy separately synthesizing the works of Walt Whitman, Carl Sandburg and Thomas Wolfe; a historical drama recapturing the 1930's in the United States; a satire on theatrical "corn," from the time of Shakespeare to the present; a radio biography of Thomas Paine, and a mystery thriller based on court records of a century-old English murder.

Corwin has been in Hollywood for the past year, working part of the time at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as consultant on a film script and recuperating from ill health which forced his temporary retirement from the air last April.

On March 6—the day before his new series makes its bow—a new collection of his radio dramas will be published by Henry Holt & Co., titled "More by Corwin."

### No Greater Love To Open Feb. 24

The opening date for Artkin's "No Greater Love," spoken in English, has been set for Thursday, February 24, at the Victoria Theatre. A gala premiere, by invitation only, on the evening of February 23, will be sponsored by the American Women's Voluntary Service of Greater New York.

The premiere will also be the occasion for the unveiling of a photographic exhibition of American and Russian women in the service of their countries.

A partial list of the sponsoring committee for the gala premiere includes: Consul-General of the U. S. S. R. Eugene Kisseloff and Mrs. Eugene Kisseloff, Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Bernard F. Gimbel, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombly and Mr. Grover A. Whalen.

Also, Miss Mary Vall Andrews, Mrs. Charles Auchincloss, Mrs. William R. Butler, Mrs. Guy Fairfax Cary, Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Mrs. Brooks Howe, Mrs. Robert Weeks Kelley, Mrs. Margaret Kosenkova, Mrs. Edgar Leonard, Mrs. Leroy A. Lincoln, Mrs. Valentine E. MacFar Jr., Mrs. Alice Throckmorton McLean, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons Jr., Mrs. John M. Schiff, Mrs. Harold E. Talbot and Dr. Luvia Willard.

March 7 — "Savage Encounter," by Corwin, a radio drama, deals with a fier with balls out over an unexplored South Pacific island. To the natives, the pilot from civilization is a savage. Thence the drama takes an absorbing turn. This broadcast is to be dedicated to Eric Sevareid, CBS war correspondent, who was forced down in the jungles of Burma and spent a month there.

Other programs to follow in the series will include a trilogy separately synthesizing the works of Walt Whitman, Carl Sandburg and Thomas Wolfe; a historical drama recapturing the 1930's in the United States; a satire on theatrical "corn," from the time of Shakespeare to the present; a radio biography of Thomas Paine, and a mystery thriller based on court records of a century-old English murder.

Corwin has been in Hollywood for the past year, working part of the time at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer as consultant on a film script and recuperating from ill health which forced his temporary retirement from the air last April.

On March 6—the day before his new series makes its bow—a new collection of his radio dramas will be published by Henry Holt & Co., titled "More by Corwin."

### Radio Highlights

4:30 P.M. WNYC—Wallingford Riegger's Music played by Harry Goldstein, violinist; Carl Stern, cellist, and Vivian Rivkin, pianist.

5:30 P.M. WNYC—Two-piano recital by Stephen Kovacs and Annelise Cord.

6:30 P.M. WNYC—Chorus Music from Victor Herbert, with Jean Thompson, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone; and John Brooks, McCracken, tenor; George Sebastian conducts.

7:30 P.M. WNYC—Alec Templeton, pianist, with Dorothy Ray, guest; the Morton Gould Orchestra.

8:30 P.M. WNYC—Baroque Rhapsody, soprano; Mona Paulie, soprano, and orchestra. Bernard Herrmann conducts.

9:30 P.M. WJZ—Where War Is This? Story.

10:30 P.M. WQXR—Lisa Bergin, Comments.

11:30 P.M. WQXR—Benny Goodman Records.

12:30 P.M. WABC—Pitt Star Final-Sketch by Stephen Kovacs and Annelise Cord.

1:30 P.M. WABC—Molly Woolley, Comedy.

2:30 P.M. WABC—Eddie Cantor, Comedy.

3:30 P.M. WABC—Kyrat Orchestra-Soloists.

4:30 P.M. WOR—The Symphonists, Music.

5:30 P.M. WABC—Gould Orchestra; Alec Templeton, Piano.

6:30 P.M. WABC—Author's Playhouse.

## Film Front "Lifeboat" Continues Adrift in Nazi Waters

By DAVID PLATT

I SUPPOSE you were just as shocked as we were to read the headlines in the appaer press about the indictment of Charles Chaplin. They all but knocked the war off the front page. From the way the story was played up one might think Chaplin was a worse menace to America than Hitler.

We agree with Jerry Giesler, Chaplin's attorney that "the Constitution presumes Mr. Chaplin to be innocent. All he asks is that every individual give him the same consideration and withhold judgment until he has had his day in court. Mr. Chaplin and his counsel have absolute confidence in the fairness and integrity of American courts... they believe all talking should occur in the courtroom at the proper time."

It is interesting to note that the papers that are in such hot pursuit of Chaplin because they do not like his politics, are the very ones that are defending and encouraging such anti-Semites and fascists as John Rankin of Mississippi and Clare Hoffman of Michigan. It was Hoffman who recently called for the violent overthrow of the United States Government. Hoffman's seditious utterances should have been exposed on the front pages of every newspaper in the land whose expressed policy is the defeat of Hitler and victory in the war. Hoffman's treasonous talk was exposed only in the Daily Worker and one or two other win-the-war papers. On the other hand the "peace now" press saw in the Chaplin case a chance to draw the blood of an outstanding anti-fascist. They went to work on Chaplin with a vengeance. The New York Daily News, the New York Daily Mirror and the Hearst papers on the coast, can be accused of deliberately building up the Chaplin case to its present proportions in order to stifle his powerful voice in behalf of victory and democracy.

And here's something else to think about. Is there any connection between the extraordinary attention being given the Chaplin indictment in the appaer press and the announcement a day or two ago in a lead editorial in all Hearst newspapers, that the anti-Roosevelt, anti-Tehran clique in Hollywood had set up a Motion Picture Alliance to combat the "Communists, radicals and crackpots" in the motion picture industry? Is Chaplin the first victim of the small minority of red-baiters in the movie industry who would like to turn back the clock of history?

Let us not take this new Hearst-inspired outfit lightly. It is perfectly obvious that they are out to smear the Hollywood Writers Congress and all the democratic and win-the-war forces responsible for such films as "Watch on the Rhine," "Sahara," "Song of Russia," "North Star," "Action in the North Atlantic," "Mission to Moscow," "Destination Tokyo," "Cross of Lorraine," "This Land is Mine."

They are out to sabotage Hollywood's great war effort if they can. Most of the men behind the Alliance have records that will not stand close analysis. Sam Wood, producer of "For Whom the Bell Tolls," who still believes in doing business with France is president. Cedric Gibbons, who once paid for a full page advertisement in a Hollywood trade paper to oppose the second front on the ground it would lead to a second Dunkirk for the American forces, is a second vice-president. Others associated with the organization in various capacities are Clarence Brown, director of Saroyan's "Human Comedy," King Vidor, director of "Comrade X," Victor Fleming, director "Gone With the Wind," Howard Emmett Rogers, co-author of the Rickenbacker film, Morris Ryskind, Rupert Hughes, Robert Vogel, James K. McGuinness and other such haters of Roosevelt and labor. All birds of a feather. Shocking is Walt Disney's tie-up as vice-president of the Alliance. Although Disney produced the defunct "Victory Through Air Power," he is the only member of the outfit who has contributed substantially in other ways to the war.

An editorial in Daily Variety supporting the Alliance clearly indicates the direction the new organization is taking and I assure you it's not for the good of the country. "It is time for films to return to their original function—ENTERTAINMENT," declares Variety's editor, Arthur Ungar. "It is time for the ending of all propaganda for aims of all sorts, groups or cliques." Where have we heard that noise before! Entertainment vs. propaganda. We thought the box-office had killed that issue for good. Funny how it always springs up when progressive films are involved, never where reactionary pictures are concerned. What Ungar is really saying is that he is opposed to the march of the democratic movie. The policy that he advocates is common with the Motion Picture Alliance can lead to films like "Ninotchka" and "Comrade X" but not to films like "Song of Russia" and "Sahara."

The progressives in the motion picture industry which include the overwhelming majority of actors, directors, writers and producers will have the fullest support of the patriotic section of the country in their fight to uphold the four freedoms on the screen and also the fifth—the freedom of the screen.

### At the City Theatre

The City Theatre not only continues its policy of presenting the best in film entertainment but also presents the most exclusive and unusual films. This theatre announces that starting Thursday, February 17th, and continuing for seven full days, it will present the motion picture record of the most horrible Nazi atrocities ever perpetrated upon a helpless invaded people. This picture is the "Heydrich Affair." This film is an actual camera record photographed by the Nazis of this particular event. This picture has never been shown in America before and it will have its first U. S. presentation at the City Theatre, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

On the same program, there will be featured one of the greatest film ever made—"Hangmen Also Die."

### THE STAGE

"A Glimpse of..." Ralph Warner, Daily Worker

"DECISION" BELASCO THEATRE 4th Street, E. of W. 4th St. N.Y. 2-2827

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER 269 SEATS at \$1.10

"A TRIUMPH"—Benson, Herald Tribune

JAN KIEPURA is the New Comedy Production of

THE MERRY WIDOW with Melville Cooper

MAJESTIC THEATRE, W. 41 St. Cl. 4-0138

THE THEATRE GUILD presents PAUL ROBESON

OHELLO

MICHAEL TODD presents

MEXICAN HAYRIDE

SONORIAN COCK PORTER

WINGED VICTORY

MOSS HART

Curious 8-11 and 2-11 Shows

Part, Nightly Sat. Sunday (the Perf. Monday)

Religious WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

4TH ST. THEATRE, W. of W. 4th St. LA. 4-4131

### At the Apollo

The Apollo 42nd St. Theatre is proud to announce that it will show for one week beginning Thursday, Feb. 17, for the first time at popular prices, the French feature, "It Happened in Gibraltar," starring

Eric von Stroheim and Vivian Vance. This drama with a Romance in its drama with a World War II background. This feature contains English titles.

### MOTION PICTURES

APOLLO 42 ST. 1943-1944

BEGINNING TONIGHT—A WEEK ONLY

ERIC VON STROHEIM

IT HAPPENED IN GIBRALTAR

French Film—English Titles

—ALSO—

'LENINGRAD MUSIC HALL'

And Added Attraction

LABOR FRONT

Brilliantly shining beacon in a stormy world.—DAILY WORKER

SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S

THE NORTH STAR

Original Story and Screen Play by

LESLIE B. GELMAN

Directed by LEWIS MILESTONE

NEW VICTORIA

BROADWAY and 40th STREET • Cl. 4-2420

Continuous performance • Popular Prices

MIDNIGHT SHOW EVERY NIGHT

Doors Open 8:30 A.M.

3rd BIG WEEK!

SEE HOW THE JAPS FIGHT

HAVAGID

STANLEY on 7th Ave. near 42nd St.

LAST TIMES TODAY

WE WILL COME BACK

CITY

14th St.

PALACE NOW

THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS

ANNA STEN • KENT SMITH

Continued on page 10



RICHARD DYER-BENNET

## "DAILY" SPORTS

### THE LOWDOWN - We Didn't Like That Notre Dame Team Which 'Beat' NYU Monday

NAT LOW

If that was basketball Notre Dame played against NYU at the Garden Monday night—I'll take football. I like the original grid game much more than the court variety the "Irish" exhibited in beating the Violets 59-53.

In other words, I didn't take much to the type of basketball the South Benders played that night. Frankly, I think it wasn't basketball at all.

And more frankly still, I think if it were any other team but the much-publicized "Irish," they would have been penalized clear out of the Garden back to South Bend.

It may be sacrilegious to point a finger at the big, bold "Irish" and say "naughty, naughty," but I feel somebody should say it—and mean it.

Now let's get things straight. I like fighting spirit. Indeed, I think it is essential for all athletes and teams.

But fighting spirit does not mean a little bit of the plug-ugly—or is that too harsh a word to use?

There has been such a terrific, million-dollar publicity job done on the "Irish" that, like that certain king, they can "do no wrong."

Or can they?

I think they not only can but DO.

And they did it plenty Monday night against the Violets.

And what's more—they got away with it prettily.

The Garden hasn't seen so many fouls in one game since basketball came into the place. By the middle of the second half three of the Notre Dame starters, Tedorovich, Lajack and Rutledge were out of the game on personal fouls while the other two starters, Kelley and Klier, both had three apiece.

This was with very liberal officiating too. Pat Kennedy called almost as many as he saw but the other ref, Joe Burns, nonchalantly turned his head the other way whenever a Notre Dame "grinder" was glowing his merry way through center.

The Notre Dammers elbowed, clipped, pushed, held, tripped, shoved and kneed all evening. They completely dominated the play under the baskets but only because their arms and legs were flailing away like pistons.

It's a wonder half a dozen of the Violets didn't wind up in nearby Polyclinic Hospital. The fact that they didn't is proof of their hardness.

Well, every man to his likes. Some may think the play was merely "aggressive." Others, like myself, may be of the opinion that it was hitting below the belt.

But certainly all must agree that the Notre Dame team made a serious breach of ethics before the start of the second half when NYU's school song "Palsades" was being sung and the Notre Dammers went right along throwing the ball through the basket.

The most elementary kind of courtesy would have called for the "Irish" to acknowledge their rival's song by standing quietly until it had been finished. But not these cocky and even arrogant boys. They went their merry way and the staunchest Notre Dame supporters must have winced with shame at the exhibition the "Irish" were putting on.

As for the game itself, NYU played hard right down to the finish but the "Irish" had a little too much heft and speed for them. In Leo Klier they revealed a masterful one-handed shooter who plunked the ball through the cords from all angles. But as for rating him with the all-time Notre Dame great, there just is no match.

Klier is strictly a basket-hanger-around guy. He isn't too much of a floorman and his defensive play leaves a lot to be desired. His all-around play is nowhere near that of Paul Nowak and certainly does not approach the genius of Johnny Moler.

But he is good and his 20 points were well spaced over the entire game.

The "Irish" did most of their shooting from the inside after fast cuts under the basket. Their set shooting was non-existent and if NYU had played a bit rougher for the rebounds they could have chopped the South Benders down to their size.

About the most positive feature of this team is its condition. There have been other fast teams visiting the Garden these many years but none were able to keep up the terrific pace for the entire length of the contest.

The Notre Dammers ran and ran and ran—until in the middle of the second half the Violets, particularly John Derdarian, Hewie Sarath and Marjory Goldstein, were dead on their feet.

What the Violets lacked besides a big strong guy under the boards, was a good set shot. Sid Tannenbaum, with 21 points, was high scorer, but most of his goals came on layups or angle shots from near the basket. Howie Sarath, who does have a fairly good set shot, just couldn't hit the basket and this hurt the team greatly.

But the Violets played hard right through to the end and never quit despite the rough treatment they were getting. It is a tribute to their level-headedness that a fight didn't break out for there were any number of times when it seemed as if an NYUer was going to box one of the Irish.

Walsh, the big Violet center, once cocked his arm but thought the better for it and strode away from the scene of a near-scap.

So Notre Dame won.

So they took the George Keoghan Trophy.

So what?

## St. John's Faces Real Test Against Temple Tomorrow

Tomorrow night's game with the Temple Owls in Madison Square Garden centers attention upon the tournament prospects and aspirations of the St. John's Redmen. The Brooklyn Indians have the best record among the metropolitan district teams—12 won and two lost—but the Temple engagement is the second of a series of major tests that will actually determine their tournament merit and qualifications.

They won the first in brilliant style from St. Joseph's in Philadelphia last Saturday, but, aside from the satisfaction, all that the performance won for them is the chance to do it again. To qualify for the tournament they will have to keep right on playing the same caliber of basketball. Temple will be a high hurdle, and after that come Canisius at Buffalo on Saturday night, and finally the home-town championship battle with NYU next Wednesday in the Garden.

Tomorrow night's St. John's-Temple duel is paired with another inter-city clash, the City Beavers versus the St. Joe Hawks. These inter-city double headers have provided some of the year's most exciting basketball in the Garden. They were two grand games the night St. John's and NYU repeated the New Englanders, Rhode Island State and Connecticut, and a week ago the two up-state visitors, Canisius and Rochester, cooperated with NYU and LIU in providing a pair of two-point thrillers. These Philadelphia pairings promise two more such very even and spectacular battles.

The Indians played brilliantly in their conquest of St. Joseph's, but won only because Kotsorek and Ivy Summers were able to control the backboard rebounds. Against Temple they will find the harder work, for the Owls are a big, rugged team who can battle for the ball themselves.

A month ago in Philly the Indians won from the Owls 36 to 32, but new-term additions to the Temple lineup, Dick Koehler, Jim Joyce and Dave Fox, forecast difficult playing conditions. All three are tall players and Koehler, who outrates out of the pivot, appears to be one of the season's bright prospects. He is an aggressive, forceful player on the floor and





## Willkie's 3 Points

WE HAVE made our position clear as to where we stand in the 1944 elections. And we feel that we reflect the feelings of the overwhelming majority of Americans when we call for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Now, after studying Mr. Willkie's latest campaign speech at Portland, Ore., in which he announces his candidacy formally, and outlines a 3-point program for the Republican Party which he says it must follow "to win," we are more convinced than ever that the majority of the people will realize that the Republican Party has no alternative to offer to the Roosevelt Administration.

In the first of his three points enunciated at Portland, the Republican nomination-seeker says: "The war must be fought to a conclusion and fought as effectively or more effectively." When Mr. Willkie admits that the Roosevelt administration is fighting the war effectively, he is admitting much. He cannot do otherwise. However, it was the same Willkie who in his Tacoma, Washington, Lincoln Day speech admitted that subversive, discontented and reactionary leaders dominate the Republican Party. He admitted what the people know; that the GOP is the party of Hearst, Gannett, of Taft and Vandenberg—the Republican Party is the party of Hoover. Does he expect the nation to believe that this is the leadership which will fight the war "as effectively or more effectively" than the Roosevelt Administration?

For his second point, Mr. Willkie says his party must have "a better comprehension of economic and social adjustments" during and after the war. This is a tall order to expect from the Hoover Republicans.

But a program of economic and social adjustments is the policy and record of our Commander-in-Chief. That was the Roosevelt Administration's policy before and during the war, and the program projected by President Roosevelt in his message of social security to the country following the historic Tehran conference. That was the policy followed by President Roosevelt when he took part in the Tehran conference.

The Republican Party with its present leadership is congenitally and politically incapable of planning or carrying out national and international policies which will lead to decisive defeat of the Axis and a post-war world free from unemployment, poverty and tyranny.

Willkie has admitted, especially in his Tacoma speech that there are some leaders in the GOP who would use these policies merely as a cloak to seek power. However, in the third point of his program announced at Portland, Willkie declared that the Republican Party must not use the phrase of "cooperating with other nations" as "a mere cloak put on for political campaign purposes."

If Mr. Willkie were honestly seeking a stronger national unity, subordinating all personal desires to those of winning the war, he would be compelled to campaign himself for the re-election of our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt. The more we see of the program of the Republican Party—even as proclaimed by its best representatives, like Mr. Willkie—the more we are convinced that President Roosevelt must remain at the helm.

## Whistling in the Dark

GENERAL KARL VON RUNDSTEDT, touted as one of the "brains" in the German general staff, and now in charge of Hitler's defenses in France, held an unusual press conference the other day. As reported from London, he boasted that Germany's preparations in the West were very formidable, and when the Allied second front comes, there will be no "evasive action, no withdrawals." The Nazi radios were quick to

re-broadcast the general's assurances.

Von Rundstedt has two purposes, of course, both of them quite transparent. He hopes to assure the German people that the Nazi armies in the West will hold. At the same time, he hopes to create the impression over here that the "second front" is so imposing a job that we might as well not undertake it.

That the German people and the various satellite quislings need reassurance is itself a revealing comment on the state of their morale. But whether von Rundstedt's assurances will be worth anything to them remains to be seen. So far, the German people know only that Goering's highly-touted Luftwaffe is unable to defend the skies from the Allied air fleets. As for the general staff for whom Rundstedt speaks, it is unable to cope with the Red Army's advances.

But it will be interesting to watch just which newspapers and commentators over here echo von Rundstedt's boasting. You will be able to tell an appeaser, a pro-Nazi by the way he exaggerates the difficulties of an all-out attack in the West.

Certainly, we don't have to be told by the Nazis that the attack in France will not be a push-over. But neither have we any reason for fright, alarms and scares. What we need is a political mobilization of the nation behind our armies and their Commander-in-Chief, a routing of all those who seek to ease in any way the desperation of the Nazis.

Our soldiers, like the British soldiers, have shown they can fight. They can take everything the enemy has and still defeat him. Our men will be coming into France with the whole population waiting to join us. Above all, we know that our Soviet allies will be holding up their end, brilliantly applying the relentless pincers of two-front war. Von Rundstedt is not really boasting. Like all Nazis, he is whistling in the dark.

## Hutcheson's Program

IT IS not a coincidence that Boss William Hutcheson of the Carpenters chose to announce his anti-Roosevelt 1944 program just as spokesmen of the Hooverite GOP wing let loose their defeatist campaign cries and Martin Dies emerged with plans to "investigate" the CIO's Political Action Committee.

William Hutcheson, it must be remembered, is not a labor leader but a boss over a union whose members have little right to pick their international officers. He was the "laborite" campaign manager for Hoover. A member of the America First committee, he was always displayed along with John L. Lewis as the "labor" voice of defeatism. For the Herald Tribune, a win-the-war paper, to editorially praise Hutcheson for his anti-Roosevelt attack, is to display a partisanship of the most destructive kind. Lewis and Hutcheson are working with those who want to scuttle the Tehran agreement and the durable peace that it promises. How the Herald Tribune could see Hutcheson as interested in the "national" welfare with that sort of line, is certainly a puzzle.

Labor's stand for Tehran and its war record stands out for all people to see. The President's record with labor is far more eloquently written in the many progressive laws and policies that he has sponsored than in anything he could say in a thousand promises. The same holds for his leadership on policy and conduct of the war, and when he outlined the "New Bill of Rights" recently, he spoke from the heart of every common man and woman in the country.

The CIO's Political Action Committee headed by Sidney Hillman is proceeding along the same path that has taken labor and all the people to ever higher levels and a victory over fascism. The AFL membership overwhelmingly supports the Commander-in-Chief. Labor will leave the Lewises and Hutchesons by the wayside.

## 'Times' Sees Wallace's Warning Through Rose-Colored Editorials

By Mac Gordon

A recent editorial in the New York Times takes Vice-President Wallace to task for his Seattle speech, in which he attacks "Wall Street stooges" and warns against American Fascists.

The Times takes the occasion to suggest that there are no bankers and brokers who put profits ahead of the national interest, and to deny that there is any danger of fascism in America.

Where, it asks after defining fascism as a mass movement that establishes private armies, will the Vice-President find fascists except perhaps among a handful of isolationist crack-pots and illiterate wearers of colored shirts?

The Times' understanding of fascism is very narrow indeed. Moreover, it chooses to ignore the warnings of other leading figures who are in a position to know, such as WFB chairman Donald Nelson and vice-chairman Charles E. Wilson, Speaker Sam Rayburn, and President Roosevelt himself who used both his legislative and his budget messages to Congress as the occasion for warning the nation of the fascist menace.

The President, who called attention to Charles E. Wilson's warning of the danger of a "rightist reaction" in America, remarked in his legislative message that all clear-headed businessmen share Wilson's concern. Evidently the Times does not fall into that category.

The President also makes clear from where the danger stems. For instance in his budget message to Congress he writes:

"Military victory is not enough. We shall not have completed the defense of our way of life until we have solved the second task, the reconstruction of an economy in which everyone willing to work can find himself a place in productive employment. The enemy, though beaten on the battlefield, may still arise in our midst if we fail in the task of reconstruction."

Earlier in the message the President develops the argument that American security and reconstruction depends upon the establishment of a stable, peaceful post-war world in which all nations will be able to expand their economies. Only in such a world, the basis for which was laid at Moscow, Cairo and Tehran, can American economic life so develop as to provide economic security for every American family, according to FDR.

He also warns against those who do not accept that policy, who believe that American national interests depend upon the oppression and exploitation of other nations. It is this group which threatens America with fascism since it undermines the basis for our future economic security.

In other words, those forces in America who oppose the policy of our government adopted, together with our Allies, at Cairo and Tehran are the source of fascism in America. If they should succeed in taking over the nation in 1944 through the victory of the Hooverite Republican forces, the nation faces the danger of fascism.

Their alternative to Tehran is a policy of rampant imperialism

abroad, of efforts at world domination, the consequence of which is ruthless oppression at home.

Vice-President Wallace, unfortunately, doesn't help the struggle against these anti-Tehran elements by his general attack on Wall Street. The widest kind of national unity is necessary to defeat them, including "clear-headed" businessmen from Wall Street.

The sole distinction on this score that can be made among businessmen is a fairly precise one—those who agree with the Tehran perspective of world collaboration for a peaceful, economically stable post-war world in which each nation will be allowed to develop its own security and freedom, and those that want American capital to fight for world domination.

By making his attacks on "Wall Street stooges" without taking into account the necessity for this fundamental division, the Vice-President provides ammunition for those enemies of Tehran who are trying to win the support of all businessmen with the hope of "Communism" and the "anti-business New Deal."

The Daily News editorial on Wallace's speech takes full advantage of it to "prove" that actually Wallace, Roosevelt and Willkie are carrying out the Communist line in America.

The struggle for the decisions of Tehran are too fateful for the future of mankind to permit of anything which tends to divide the people of America who are behind the President's war and post-war policies.

## The Proposed C. P. Changes

"Why not answer Mike Gold's question: 'As for pledging to aid capitalism to stabilize itself, this is a pill fit only for a horse. There is the human who can swallow it?'"

By Robert Minor

When Heywood Broun said that Mike Gold was the best columnist in America, he didn't say that Mike Gold was the most objective among Marxists. And Broun was interested at that time in Marxism for columnists, for that was about the same time when Broun raised with the Party the question of his joining it; he desired then to join the Catholic Church and the Communist Party simultaneously, but ended by joining the Party, although he remained its fast friend to his death.

But about Mike and his question. The art of columnist as developed in America is the art of "it seems to me"—as Broun aptly entitled his own column—that is, the art of expressing to the public one's personal reactions to the events of current life.

George Plekhanov once, in discussing a play written by Maxim Gorky, said "such an artist must necessarily be a psychologist. . . . The liberation struggle of the working class is a mass movement. For this reason the psychology also of this movement is a psychology of the mass."

Columnists too, in a somewhat different way, work in the field of psychology. And the best of them are best because in these days of enormous movements of masses, they catch and begin to reflect the light of the psychology of the mass. Without measuring any of our columnists by the gigantic stature of Gorky in the world of art, we can say of Gold as of Broun and of any others worthy of their company, that they are at their best when they are under the pull of the psychology of the mass. It was Mike Gold's sense of mass psychology that made Broun feel as he did about Mike, and to want to be like that—and to say so. He discerned that Mike got it through the Communist Party. It was in the stormy '30's when the mass of Americans was finding its initiative and becoming partly decisive in determining events, and Broun felt that the psychology of the mass corresponded to the objective reality of the big world and its events.

But columnists, like other people, have their difficulties in storms like the present one, and tend to steer away from the open sea of mass psychology, into the easier water of individual psychology. But accounting for events in the lives of nations in terms of individual psychology is like measuring miles with a bushel basket. Then we get such results as "he took them by surprise—yes, he did"—the language Mike used to account for the rise of Hitler. If someone says the distance from New York to Denver is 269 bushels, there is no way to disprove it in the same terms.

The more sensitively one feels the great mass movement of labor—both the Party and the now gigantic trade unions of our country—the more accurately one can get the picture of the great events that have the world in their grip. And the

more objective the picture, the more impossible it becomes to see the present movement of history as "the bottom dropping out of the world." Colossal military victories, there are, which can never be undone, and the forming and consolidation of a world-alliance that includes the democracy of a great new socialist state and the democracy of the Americans, of the Englishmen, the Frenchmen, the Chinese and the Latin Americans—for war and for a peace of many generations—and the enlargement of the reach and strength of the Marxists of our America is proposed in order to be able to perform our larger share of duty to our country. Closeness to the masses makes it impossible, I say, to see this vast majestic forward movement of mankind as a sort of necessary evil.

Look across the world, and also around home, and see how absurdly subjective it would be—how little it corresponds to the realities of the external world—to think of the Communist Party's proposal as ill-considered, as "giving up the old dreams," the "Communist ideals of Shelley, Marx, Babeuf and Lenin."

As Virgil conducted Dante through Hell, let us conduct Mike Gold to the mountains of Yugoslavia and Greece and the valley of the Po and down the rivers Rhone, Rhine, Seine and Vistula. If there were no effective Communist political organizations in these countries—then it would be: "leave all hope behind, ye who enter here." How was it possible for an army of liberation of fifteen divisions to spring up out of caverns of death in Yugoslavia? The very Catholic priests who march with Marshal Tito at the head of the Army of Liberation would curse you if you were to suggest that life were possible without the great Communist organization and the love of the people for it.

In Spain in May, 1937, only such a Communist organization made it possible to consolidate the workers against the provocations of the Trotskyites and Italian government provocateurs. It is because of the strength and prestige of the Communist Party of Italy that the Italian workers and peasants are united to fight savagely and singly against Hitler and against all adventures and provocations, knowing that when the Italian Communist Party says it is sound policy to build an all-party national front and not a dictatorship of the proletariat—this is the voice of the only entity in Italy that can speak with the ideals of Shelley and Babeuf and the science of Marx and Lenin.

As for our own front yard of America, there is no one out in the open air of mass psychology who does not know that a weakening of the Communist organization, or a hampering of the right of political association in the labor movement—which is partly the same thing—would be the heaviest blow that could be struck against war production, against the unity of labor

in political support of the war, and against the firm policy of labor's participation in national unity in that support of the war. For nowhere other than in the labor movement is it so true that "man shall not live by bread alone." And without the ideals of Shelley and Babeuf and the science of Marx and Lenin in the labor movement, in our country and in all others, the labor movement would drift without a star. We would be helpless in the hands of the John L. Lewises, the Reuthers, the Norman Thomases; and thereby the great, shining center of the world which cannot but be this land of greatest wealth, would move more easily within their range.

This is why we started out last Saturday to get 25,000 new members of our Communist organization—to fight for the good of our country and of all mankind and for all the dreams of mankind that, as the Russian literary critic Plesarev said, "run ahead of the natural progress of events" and "support and strengthen the efforts of toiling humanity."

So, when anyone speaks of dissolving the political organization of the Communists or the weakening of its adherence to the Marxist program, as a "centrist" to the cause of this war and our country's victory—it is as though he were to say: "We will save this burning house even if we have to throw gallons of gasoline upon it."

But to be fair to Mike, he swung back into his mass psychology before he reached the end of his piece. He said: "A new world is being born. . . . As for the socialist dream: it is not something that dwells in the mystic clouds. It is of the earth, and its home remains in the people." And when the former personal representative and literary agent of Leon Trotsky in this country, Max Eastman, offered Mike his sympathy, the smirking compliment was as impossible for Mike to swallow as the plate de segunda (second-hand beans) of which Mike wrote so shattering a story not long ago.

You help us best to understand the world and how to change it when you are wet with the spray of that psychology that Heywood Broun found you in, Mike—out in the open with the millions of the labor movement. To fight for our country when it is truly the country's war is worthwhile, it is Marxian, and it moves forward with history. To stabilize the economy of the world, to stabilize the bread and meat and the houses and the clothing of the people—is not to aid the age-old tyrannies; it is to stabilize world economy that is no longer solely capitalist economy, but also a part of it socialist economy; and it is because the socialist part is so strong and the people and state who made it so brave and powerful, that it is possible to stabilize anything at all.

The next question, to be answered in tomorrow's Daily Worker, will be: "On the basis of the proposed changes of the Communist Party, will we still demand of a person that he believe in Socialism as a qualification for membership? Or, would we recruit anyone in this period if he agrees on winning the war and the peace but does not believe that Socialism is the ultimate goal?"

## Hitler's Friends Fear Unity of Slav Peoples

By K. Demidov

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 15.—In his address to the Czechoslovak State Council on Feb. 3, President Benes stressed the desirability of an independent, democratic, friendly Poland joining the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty. This would mean, Benes said, the final settlement of all the differences between our three countries as to the security and future of these three Slav states with a view to guaranteeing peace in this part of the globe with the result that in the future Germany would never dare to provoke a new world war.

These simple, clear words should have met and really did meet with the full approval of those who value peace in Europe. These words should have aroused and really did evoke displeasure on the part of all those interested in fanning hostility and war, that is, the Hitlerites.

But Mr. Benes had no intention of pleasing the Hitlerites. On the contrary, his address was aimed at striking a blow at the Hitlerite imperialist plans for disunity of the Slav people and their subordination to the Germans.

It is rather odd that Mr. Benes' words displeased the Turkish newspapers, Tans and Tasvir Eftakar.

In an article in Tans, Yalchin, trying to be ironic with regard to Benes' statement on the necessity of creating an independent, democratic Poland, asked: "Why does the unification of the Germans mean 'Pan-German imperialism' whereas the unity of the Slav nations is not Pan-Slav imperialism?"

The thousand years of history of East Europe is a history of bitter struggle of the Slav peoples against the German invaders. There were also other peoples who tried to disunite, decimate, and weaken the Slav peoples with the aim of subjugating and enslaving them.

Yalchin is well aware of this. The Germans have always held first place among the invaders. The historical situation has changed but the desire of the German conquerors forcibly to cause disunity among the Slavs has remained unchanged. Not the Germans alone, but they primarily, are responsible for transforming the Balkans into Europe's powder magazine.

The word "Balkanization" is synonymous with every kind of state discord, and friction among the peoples. The German fascists developed to the limit this imperialist policy of inciting the Slav peoples against each other, bringing about their disunity and weakening them with the aim of oppressing them.

THE first world war began with a fratricidal war of the Balkan peoples provoked by the Germans. The second world war began with the German seizure of isolated Czechoslovakia. Why then, now that the sinister role of Hitlerite imperialism is clear to the whole world, should the Slav peoples in the opinion of the Messrs. Yalchin, continue to be disunited, to leave the East as a ground for future imperialist intrigues and the fanning of a new war?

Why can't the Slav peoples—disunited by the treacherous German policy—achieve firm unity and friendship in the interests of the peace both in eastern Europe and Europe as a whole? Isn't it because the old system of "Balkanization" of Europe was more to their liking than lasting peace and agreement, that Yalchin and his ilk object to the unity of the Slav peoples in struggle against the German oppressors?

Hitlerite Germany and its army are now facing catastrophe primarily as a result of the blows sustained from the Slav peoples. By pursuing their predatory policy the Hitlerites achieved a strong desire on the part of all Slav peoples for a unity unparalleled in the history of Slavdom. The Germans wanted to exterminate the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Czechs, Serbs, Croatsians, and Poles but received such blows from the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, from Serbian and Croatian guerrillas, from the Czech and Polish peoples' avengers that the whole Hitlerite brand empire is being shattered and is cracking.

The whole Slav world is filled with boundless sympathy for the Russian people who are leading the rebuff to the German vultures. The new friendship of the kinsmen, the Slav peoples, is bound by age-old common ties of Slav culture, tempered in the fire of the liberation war. What objections can then be raised against the preservation and strengthening of this friendship of the Slav peoples—the guarantee of peace and tranquility throughout East Europe and consequently Europe as a whole? Only the Hitlerites and their henchmen are frightened by the unity of the Slav peoples. Only individuals dreaming of a return to the policy of oppression of the Slav peoples can be displeased with their growing rapprochement for the struggle against German imperialism.

## 5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 16, 1938

WASHINGTON.—By the overwhelming vote of 367 to 15, the House today approved President Roosevelt's national defense plan for increasing the strength of the Army Air Corps to 8,000 planes. Galvanized into unity on this issue by the fear of continued fascist aggression, the entire Democratic contingent on the floor with but one exception voted for the measure which enacts into law the major feature of the President's message to Congress last month.

Republicans who at first opposed the measure outright did not dare to vote against it. Despite their nominal support for the defense program, practically every Republican speech yesterday and today minimized the danger of war to this country, attacked the President's policy of attempting to curb the aggressor nations, and demanded that this country "mind its own business."

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 18 East 130 St., New York 5, N. Y.  
President—Louis F. Budenz  
Vice-President—Howard C. Holt  
Secretary—Margaret A. Davis, Jr.  
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7154  
Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.  
Washington Bureau, Room 304, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 1910.

RATES:  
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)  
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER ..... \$1.75 3 months \$5.00 6 months \$10.00 1 year \$18.00  
THE WORKER ..... \$1.00 3 months \$3.00 6 months \$6.00 1 year \$10.00  
(Manhattan and Bronx)  
DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER ..... \$2.00 3 months \$6.00 6 months \$12.00 1 year \$20.00  
THE WORKER ..... \$1.25 3 months \$3.75 6 months \$7.50 1 year \$12.50

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1944

4<sup>th</sup> WAR LOAN  
Let's All Back The Attack